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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Hasheesh; Hasheesh, Hasheesh.

See Second Page.

Hasheesh, Hasheesh, Hasheesh,

See Second Page.

Dry Goods Cheap

At the great final sale of Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Cloaks and Shawls.

Great bargains at the closing out sale of Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Plaid Flannels,

A full line at very low prices, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market street.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Dress Goods

Closing out very cheap, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

French Merinos

Cheaper than elsewhere, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

For Bargains in Dry Goods

Go to the final closing out sale of Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Silks and Dress Goods,

Great bargains at the final closing out sale of Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

35,000 to 40,000 First Class Bricks

Are made per day by the National Brick Machine, requiring only two-horse power. It is the wonder of the age. See advertisement in another column.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

Country Merchants

Replenishing stock should, before purchasing visit the establishment of Barker Co., 59 Market street, as they have full lines of Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Prints, and other staple goods, which they are selling at much less than Eastern prices.

Dry Goods at Wholesale,

The best place to buy them, either in the East or West is at Barker & Co.'s 59 Market, where can be found the best assortment of Sheetings, Shirtings, Prints, Print stuffs and other staple goods.

Wholesale Dry Goods

And all the standard makes of dry goods, at as low price as they can be purchased in the East. Remember, we are now on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market street.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Continues—

The closing out sale of ladies' furs, at the first class House of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. This is the best opportunity ever offered to the public to buy ladies' furs at a bargain. Our stock consists in part of Hudson Bay sable, mink sable, German fitch, water mink, American fitch, black and brown sable ladies' fur hoods, ladies' skating caps, gents fur caps, collars and gloves, gents fine hat and caps, men's and boys' cloth and fur cap of all kinds. If you would secure bargains call without delay.

"Westward the Star of Empire Makes its Way."

The genuine Oriental remedy so long known in eastern countries, and which a few years ago caused such commotion among the old fogies of the medical profession, by the celebrated treatise on the article by the Assistant Surgeon and Professor of Chemistry in the Calcutta Medical College, is now for the first time introduced into this country by the Sylvan Oriental Company of Boston.

B. L. Fahnestock & Co., and McClarren, are the wholesale agents for this place, where the genuine Hasheesh Candy can be had. Price, 50c and $1,00 per box. None genuine without the imprint of the Sylvan Oriental Company, 151 Washington street, Boston, on each box.

Well To-Day, Sick To-Morrow.

Such is the experience of thousands. Few enjoy continuous health. To what does the occasional invalid attribute his uncertain condition? Not to himself, of course. He lays the blame on the climate, perhaps. It is too hot, or too cold, too damp, or too dry, or too variable. But does he take the proper course to fortify his constitution and bodily organs against the extremes and changes of which he complains? No. He says, perhaps, that only an iron man could bear such great heat, or such violent cold, or such sudden vicissitudes. Why then does he not resort to the great Tonic and Preventive, which, if it will not make him an iron man, will at least quadruple the capacity of his system to repel all external agencies that tend to produce disease? Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, taken faithfully according to the directions, will so strengthen the stomach, brace the nerves, tone the liver, and regulate and invigorate the whole animal machinery, that the system, instead of being at the mercy of the weather, and liable to be prostrated by every change of temperature, will become case-hardened, as it were, and almost impervious to climatic influences. It is to this preventive principle that Hostetter's Bitters owe their great popularity in the West Indies, British America and Australia.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

Put the Question

Generally to your friends, as to what preparations they use for their teeth, and the response, nine times out of ten, will be Sozodont. Tis no longer necessary to impress its merits upon the public mind, experience has taught the world that, as a means of beautifying and preserving the teeth, invigorating the gums, and giving a pleasant aroma to the breath, it has no rival in either hemisphere.

With the Almost

Certain advent of cholera amongst us in the coming spring, we say again to our readers do not be unprepared for it. Have what you know and what experience has demonstrated to be, a strictly reliable medicine to nip it in the bud upon the first premonitory symptoms. Do not trust to new and untried medicines; what you know to have cured will cure again. Fleming, druggist, No. 84 Market street, prepares a medicine that was used with infallible success during the last visit of the cholera to this city, and we unhesitatingly say that no medicine in the world is superior to it. Don't be without a bottle of it, that is our advice, and when the dread scourge does make its appearance, you are comparitively secure.

Sold only in Pittsburgh, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Fall and Winter Goods.

It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the subperb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weler, Merchant Tailor, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready made Pant Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found at his establishment. Persons in want of anything in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weler a call.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 75 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Bikorene.

There are one hundred distinct nervous diseases, and there is not one of them that will not yield to the great invigorant, Bikorene. Why suffer the torture of nervous weakness for a day? The Bikorene will give you instant relief and permanent strength. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street. Sent by express any where.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.

Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM FORREST.

CITY ITEMS.

S. B. S.

Each day's experience confirms it that Sawyer's Barber Soap is the best in use. Only 30 cents a cake.

Established.

Its reputation is established, and Sawyer's Barber Soap is now preferred to all others. Cheap at 30 cents a cake.

Retail Buyers

Will find extra inducements to buy at Bates & Bell's. Their stock is in excellent order Complete lines of linen goods and housekeepers' goods will always be found in stock. As an inducement to close out their woolen goods they have reduced the balance of their balmorals, shawls, cloaks, cassimeres, blankets, and flannels fully twenty per cent. under former prices. A visit to their establishment will pay.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime.

For preserving cider. For sale by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh.

Special Sale of the Season.

Every description of Woolen Goods, Balmorals, Blankets, Flannels, Dress Goods, Cloaks and Shawls. No better chance has ever been offered in this city to select from a first-class stock of Dry Goods, than is now offered at Bates & Bell's. They are selling out the balance of their winter goods at a large reduction from former prices. Do not fail to make a call.

Plaid Flannels,

All the popular makes, at very low prices, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. HANSON LOVE & BRO.

Retail Sale of the Season.

Final closing-out sale of Winter Dry Goods The immense and well-assorted stock of Bates & Bell is offered at retail very cheap, in order to close out the winter stock.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime.

For preserving cider. For sales by Charles Super, Druggist, corner of Penn and St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

Fires at Titusville.

From the Titusville *Herald* we get further particulars of the fires occurring in that place on Sunday night:

"About half-past nine o'clock, the barn in the rear of Mrs. Buell's house on Main street, near Martin street, was discovered to be on fire, and before the alarm became general, was fairly wrapped in flames. The stable was occupied by horses belonging to Mr. Travers, and the animals were taken out unharmed. The barn was filled with hay, and the flames soon communicated to a dwelling house also belonging to Mrs. Buell, and fronting upon the alley between Pine and Main streets. The engines were on the ground, but the chronic want of hose and water, rendered all efforts of the lookers on comparatively useless.

"Before this fire was fully extinguished another alarm was sounded from the centre of the town, and presently the flames burst furiously from the south side of Dreyfous & Co.'s liquor store, adjoining E. B. Chase & Co.'s dry goods store; at the corner of Spring and Franklin street. Within five minutes from the time of this discovery, both buildings were beyond the hope of preservation.

"The losses, as far as reported to us, were as follows: O. H. Richard, $2,000; insured $1,200. C. D. Dreyfous & Co.—Loss over $25,000; insured on liquors $9,000; on furniture $6,500, building $2,500. E. B. Chase & Co.—Fully insured. Value not reported. M. S. Buell—Loss on house $1,000; insured $1,000. Loss on barn $3,00 no insurance."

GENERAL NEWS.

THE House Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, or a portion of the members, will shortly visit some of the Southern States. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company has tendered to them the use of a special train from Washington to Lynchburg. Representative Kelley, in reply to the President of the road, thanks him for his kindness, and says the committee will name an early day for the proposed tour of observation.

THE Vera Cruz correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing under date of January 6th, says: "Gen. Jubal Early arrived here a few days ago, accompanied by several Confederates. It is nnderstood that he will leave to-day for the City of Mexico. He has dyed his hair and beard black. He rode all the way through the Southern States from his place of confinement in Western Virginia."

THE last Thursday of February has usually been consecrated to fasting and prayer for colleges and schools. This year it falls upon Washington's birth-day. It is proposed, therefore, hereafter to observe the Thursday succeeding the 22d of February. The effect would be that this year, and three or four times every century, the college fast day would fall upon the first of March.

STRENUOUS efforts are being made to have the Ways and Means Committe reoort adversely to a continuance of the tax on incomes, and to substitute a tax on sales. This however, does not meet with much favor from the Committee, and the Tax Commissioners now engaged in revising the revenue taxes are against any such change.

PRIVATE advices from Washington report that in official quarters no confidence is placed in the professed intention of Louis Napoleon to withdraw the French troops from Mexico, and that the advices from Europe of a probable alliance between France and Austria are interpreted as looking to a combined support of Maximilian by those powers.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

COLORED TROOPS TO BE SENT TO THE PLAINS.—It is stated that the Government has concluded so garrison the forts and protect the routes on the plains with colored troops, of whom at least three full regiments will shortly be dispatched to the Indian country. The intention is to afford entire security to travelers and caravans, and put a final stop to the depredations of the savages.

JOHN R. ROBINSON, of San Francisco, could not get a divorce in California, and so sent a written statement of his case over to a Mormon probate court in Utah, which, without the presence of either party, granted what he wanted, and he married again. Now his first wife prosecutes him for bigamy, and even easy-going California don't find it consistent to let him off.

CHARLES HUFFNER, a German, aged 30 years who has for some time lived an intemperate life, and worked in the brewery of Adrian Feyh, No. 266½ William street, committed suicide on Thursday night by jumping into a vat of boiling beer, while under the influence of liquor. After lingering in great agony at the New York Hospital until Friday night, he expired from the efforts of the injuries received.

SOMEBODY who is posted up in sanitary matters asserts that New York city is afflicted with no less than twenty-five thousand nuisances, among which tenement houses, dumping grounds, defective sewers, slaughter-house and fat boiling establishments are said to be the least important.

THE Memphis *Avalanche*, a journal of decidedly disloyal tendencies, says that the opposition to negro testimony in that section is rapidly dying out, and speaks at length in commendatory terms of the fact.

THE Mormon paper at Salt Lake City notices the new demonstrations of eastern and congressional feeling against polygamy under the head of "Hell boiling again." The editor is U. S. Postmaster.

MEETINGS of colored people are being held in various points of the south to elect delegates to the general Freedmen's Convention, which comes off soon at Augusta.

A WATER locomotive, capable of sailing fifty miles an hour, has been invented, and the patent applied for by a French Canadian named Pierre Lacroix.

FINNEY, one of the parties arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the Adams Express robbery, has escaped from jail at Norwalk.

Canadian Canal Projects.

MONTREAL, Jan. 23.—A largely attended meeting of the Montreal Board Trade was held today to consider Hon. Jno. Young's resolution as to the necessity of constructing canal communication between the river St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain. The Presidents of the Toronto and Quebec Boards of Trade were present. It was moved in an amendment that the Welland canal be enlarged to the same size at the St. Lawrence canal, which was carried by a vote of four to one. A resolution pointing out the necessity for the construction, at some future time, of the Caughnawaga canal was lost by a vote of eleven to thirty-six. The meeting seemed unanimous regarding the necessity of constructing the Ottawa canal.

Constitutional Amendment Passed the New Jersey Senate.

TRENTON, Jan. 23.—The Joint resolutions in regard to the Constitutional Amendment, were discussed to-day, and passed by a vote of 13 yeas, against 8 nays.

Mr. Scovel, President of the Senate, made an able speech, which was much applauded, in favor of the amendment.

Resolutions, thanking our soldiers and sailors and their commanders, were passed unanimously in the House. A resolution directing that one hundred guns be fired to-morrow, in honor of the passage of the amendment, was adopted.

Railroad Monopoly in the Supreme Court.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.—In the Supreme court, to-day, the Philadelphia & Erie and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies applied for a special injunction to prevent the Catawissa Railroad Company from crossing the Philadelphia and Erie road, to connect with the Bear Creek Railroad at one terminus thereof, and at the other terminus with any road chartered by the State of New York. The bill also charges that the purpose of the defendants is to construct a road by which the trade of the oil regions is to be deflected from Philadelphia to New York.

The Russian American Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—The Russian Government has given notice to the Western Union Telegraph Company, that the steamer Corvette, of their Pacific Squadron, will be placed at their disposal; and have requested instructions in regard to her destination. Col. Bulkly, chief of the expedition, orders her to report at Jretropolaski in May.

VERY LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

Our Special Dispatches
FROM WASHINGTON.
NEW REVENUE REGULATIONS.
Reorganization of the Treasury Department.
COLORADO TRANSPORTATION COMPANY
The Foreign Loan Bill in Doubt.
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.
Marriage of Mrs. S. A. Douglas.
&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, January 23, 1866.

The following regulations concerning the disposition of moneys paid to Collectors after judgement, and on compromises, has just been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. They are issued as a supplement to those of the Secretary of the Treasury of June 20, and June 27, 1865, for the guidance of Collectors, under the provisions of the 19th, 44th, and 179th sections of the act of June 30, 1864, in order to correct some practical errors of account, in the disposition of moneys paid to Collectors, after judgment recovered in Court, or upon compromises. It is believed that all cases of the kind alluded to are embraced in one or the other of the three classes described below, and Collectors are instructed to dispose of the moneys in each of the cases named as hereinafter directed, viz:

First—When proceedings are instituted for forfeitures or for the recovery of penalties, and the case is prosecuted to the final judgment in court, the law requires the proceeds of all fines, penalties and forfeitures belonging to the Government to be paid to the Collector, and when any such payment is made to him by order of court, he will deposit the amount immediately to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, with his other collections, and enter it upon his abstract of collections for the current month, against No. 289, and return it to the Assessor in form fifty-eight, that it may be included in the monthly list.

Second—When a delinquent tax payer proposes after an investigation of his business by a revenue officer, to pay the tax found due with the assessed penalty, and a certain sum in lieu of penalties and forfeitures. In cases of this kind the assessor should determine the amount of the tax and the assessed penalty, and return the same to the collector on a special or monthly list, as in the case of other assessments. When these amounts are paid to the collector he will enter them upon his cash book, and also upon his abstract, like other collectors. The amount of the tax and the assessed penalty will not be deposited to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury, but the amount paid in lieu of fines, penalties and forfeitures should be so deposited to await his final award and distribution. When the award is made the Secretary will issue a draft in favor of the informer, if any, for his moiety, and another draft in favor of the Collector for the moiety belonging to the Government. The Collector will deposit this draft to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, with his other collections, and enter the amount in his cash book in his abstract, against No. 289, and on form 5, as directed in the case of moneys paid to him by order of Court.

Third—When a delinquent tax payer liable to prosecutions for fines, penalties and forfeitures, deposits with the Collector a gross sum either prior to, or pending an investigation, in order to avoid seizure, or to release his property from seizure. There may be occasionally a case in which the circumstances will appear to justify a proceeding of this sort though obviously such cases will, and should be rare. When, however, the circumstances are such as seemingly to justify the Collector in accepting a gross sum for taxes and penalties as a condition of refraining from, or releasing a seizure so that the business of the delinquent may go on he will deposit the entire amount received to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury. The case will be investigated by the Assessor of the District, who will determine the amount of tax due, and the assessed penalty, if any. He will transmit the assessment to the Collector on a special or monthly list, as in the case of other assessments. On the receipt of such list, the Collector will report the amount of the assessment to the Commissioner to whom the several proceedings in the case should be promptly reported, from time to time, as they are taken. When the case is finally determined, by the Secretary of the Treasury, he will distribute the deposit as follows: One draft in favor of the Collector for the tax and assessed penalties. This will be applied to the payment of the assessment, and the proper entries made in the cash book and abstracts. One draft in favor of the Collector for the moiety of the penalty belonging to the Government. The amount of this draft will be entered in the cash book abstract, against No. 289, and on form 58, as directed in the case of moneys deposited by order of court. One draft in favor of the informer, if any, for his moiety of the penalty accepted in lieu of fines, penalties and forfeitures. If the amount deposited should be in excess of all the taxes and penalties accepted, the excess will be refunded to the delinquent by draft from the Secretary.

It will be obvious to collectors from the foregoing regulations that while moneys paid on on the 2d and 3d cases remain on deposit to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury, they should not be reported in form 22, nor should they be in the receipts on form 23½. In transmitting to the Secretary the original certificate of deposit to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury on account of fines, penalties or forfeitures, collectors will be careful to distinguish both on the face of the certificate of deposit and on form 43, accompanying it the name of each offender and the particular amount of fine, penalty or forfeiture received for him.

Secretary McCulloch will recommend to Congress a thorough reorganization of the Treasury Department. The Commisioners appointed last summer by the Secretary of the Treasury, to revise the Internal Revenew laws, it seems now will make only a partial report, for the reason that they have been only six months in session, and it will require six months more to digest the materials collected during that period. The Commissioners say they have been disappointed in not receiving the necessary date from the Treasury Department, while the clerks of the Departments declare the Commissioners did not understand what they have received.

The resignation of Major Gen. Lew. Wallace has been accepted by the President.

The Commissioner of Customs has ordered an increase in the force of revenue officers on the Canadian frontier, on account of the extra facility afforded for smuggling across the St. Lawrence river, which is now frozen over.

Senator Pomeroy has introduced a bill incorporating about thirty gentlemen, residing in various parts of the country, under name and style of "Colorado River and Utah Transportation Company." The capital stock of the corporation is fixed at one hundred thousand dollars, and the project which they have on hand is nothing less than that of establishing a line of steamers on the Colorado river to connect with Ocean steamers, and the express and freight line for Salt Lake.

One section of the bill provides for the line of river steamers, and for improving navigation of the Colorado by dredging and widening the channel, and grants alternate sections of land for six miles in width on each side of the river, from the southern boundary of the United States to the head of navigation. Another section empowers a corporation to construct about four hundred miles of wagon road to connect the head of navigation with Salt Lake City and Prescott, the Capital of Arizona Territory.

The roads are to be surveyed and constructed under the direction of three commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and a grant of land is made, covering alternate sections on each section of the road for six miles in width. The mineral lands are reserved to the United States. Gigantic as this scheme is for connecting the heart of the country with the sea cost, the gentlemen interested in it are confident that it is feasible and advisable.

Senator Ramsey has introduced a bill constituting the Postmaster, Collector of Customs and District Judge of St. Paul, a Board of Commissioners to select and purchase with approval of Secretary of Interior, a site and erect thereon suitable buildings in that city for Post office Custom House and United States Court House, and one hundred thousand dollars is appropriated to carry out the provisions of the bill.

The Ways and Means Committee had a short session this morning, but reached no conclusion in respect to the Loan bill. It is understood that at a former session of the committee the vote stood four for and four against the clause authorizing a foreign loan, with Wentworth absent. The present indications are that the Committee will not report the bill for some days.

The Senate will probably reach a vote on the passage of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill to-morrow, unless Sumner concludes to make a speech. The section authorizing the President to set aside three million acres of Government land, for use of freedmen, gave rise to much discussion, but was finally agreed to by thirty-six to seven. The section regarding the Sea Island titles, which confirms them to negroes for three years, promises to produce much debate to-morrow, as Summer desires to confirm them forever, and Garret Davis wants to oust the negroes at once. The Senate will propably sustain the bill as it stands.

The House is very much disposed to thoroughly debate the Reconstruction Committee's proposed Constitutional Amendment, and Mr. Stevens has therefore withdrawn his call for the previous question. Half a dozen speeches were made to-day, and eight or ten have indicated their purpose to speak tomorrow and next day. The prospects for the passage of the amendment, which must receive a two-thirds vote, are not very favorable.

The Senate Postoffice Committee will probably report the Postmaster General's bill requiring postage on newspapers to be prepaid from the office of publication, but Senator Dixon, Chairman of the Committee, will oppose it when it is called up in the Senate for action.

Colonel Osborne, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for the Florida District, reports to General Howard, under date of December 31st, a comparatively encouraging state of affairs in that State. He says that the crops have all been gathered, and that the planters are promptly paying the freedmen their wages. No government rations were issued during the month of December, except to the destitute freedmen in hospitals. Ten schools with nearly two thousand scholars are now in operation in that State, under the auspices of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The marriage of Mrs. Douglas and Brevet Brigadier General Williams, took place this evening at nine o'clock, at the residence of the bride. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Lynch, of the Catholic church. There were present on the occasion, Gen. Grant and lady, Secretary Stanton and lady, General Fry and lady, General Kelton, Assistant Adjutant General, U. S. A., Col. Chaflin, and several other intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom.

Gen. Butler's reply to General Grant's report will not be completed for several weeks yet. One hundred and eighty-four pages of it are devoted to a history of the General's military operations up till May, 1864.

Extra Billy Smith, of Virginia, escorted by two female rebels, attended the Presidential evee this evening.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, January 23, 1866.

SENATE.—Mr. Lowry, from the Special Committee appointed last session to investigate the alleged attempt to procure the passage of the Railroad bill by corrupt means, reported with voluminous evidence.

The committee recommend that the Speaker issue his warrant for the arrest of Schofield, who refused to appear before the committee.

A number of politicians and editors testified before the committee.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. Bigham read an act incorporating West Hickory and Dennis Run Aid and Transportation Company.

Mr. Graham, an act for the relief of Abdigail Harford and the repeal of the proviso to the first section of the act, which limits the income of the orphans' asylum of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

The last named bill passed finally.

Mr. Landon, a supplement to the act prohibing the marriage of miners.

Mr. Landon offered a series of resolutions approving the course of the Republican members of Congress, in voting for the negro suffrage bill, and instructing United States Senators to vote for the same, which passed on the second reading by a strict party vote. Holder and Ridgway refusing to vote. The bill finally passed.

BILLS PASSED.

An act vacating Ætna street, Pittsburgh.

An act relative to additional water works in Pittsburgh.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Governor informed the House that he would send in his message the early part of next week.

BILLS PASSED.

To increase the pay of the Auditors of the county of Armstrong.

Supplement to an act to incorporate the Birmingham and South Pittsburgh Gas Company.

Adjourned.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

The House met to consider the resolution of respect to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States.

Mr. Ruddeman, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Pershing, of Cambria, addressed the House on the resolutions, and they were then adopted unanimously.

FROM WASHINGTON.

MAJOR GENERALS RESIGNED.
National Currency Issued
REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.
Destitution of Poor Whites.

NEW YORK, January 23.—The *Times'* Washington special says: Generals Lew Wallace and H W. Perkins have resigned.

Gen. Grant and family took possession of his new house in Washington, yesterday.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: National currency to the amount of $2,333,800 was last week issued by the Treasury Department. The total amount issued up to date is $245,836,510.

The Commissioner of Freedmen of the State of Alabama reports to General Howard, under date Montgomery, (Ala.) January 13th, that there is considerable suffering among the whites as well as the blacks in that locality; but the citizens are taking hold of the matter and doing all in their power to aid them, although poor themselves. Up to the date of his communication to General Howard, he had distributed twenty-five boxes of stores, and had ordered twenty-five boxes more from the benevolent societies of the west. He also rented a building, and had started a school for the poor whites, to be supported by the Cleveland (Ohio) Commission. He reports that he is much pleased by the co-operation of the citizens, and expresses the hope that he has secured an interest for the poor, both black and white. He reports that five hundred rations are being issued daily to the freedmen's camp, but there is still great a want of clothing.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 23.—The river is falling with eight feet on the Shoals.

Cotton dull to-day; prices range from 38@41c. Receipts, 180 bales; sales, 91 bales; shipments, 91 bales.

In opposition to the memorial recently before the public, as coming from the Union citizens of Tennessee, a call to the citizens who are favorable to its speedy restoration to its proper position of equality and influence, has been made to hold a mass meeting on the anniversary of Washington's birth-day, Feb. 22d, to secure this direct end. The hearty and unquestioned indorsement of the restoration policy of Andrew Johnson is pledged. The call is signed by leading conservative members of the Legislature and the most prominent Union men in the State.

The negro testimony bill passed the second reading in the House to-day, by a vote of 36 to 33.

Movements of Troops.

CAIRO, Jan. 22.—General Brisbin has been assigned the command of Pine Bluff, Arkansas. The sixth Colored Cavalry, under General Wade, has been sent from Helena and Duvalls Bluff. The report in Northern papers that mutiny occurred in this regiment, is a canard.

XXXIXth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of Pennsylvania residents in this city, asking for impartial suffrage.

Mr. Harris presented a protest of the citizens of St. Lawrence county against the renewal of the Reciprocity treaty. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Conness presented a protest from the California Legislature against the sale of the mineral lands of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The bill to enlarge the Freedmen's Bureau was then taken up.

Mr. Saulsbury spoke in opposition to the measure.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, introduced a bill to amend the act for the relief of seamen, and others, on the books of vessels, lost or wrecked at sea, which allows compensation to officers of the Navy and Marine corps, for personal effects lost in action with the enemy, not to exceed one month's sea pay, provided that no loss prior to April 1861, shall be paid. It also provides that the bounty money paid to any seamen or marine, enlisted in the army by a State or the United States shall be deducted from his prize money.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, without essential amendment, the bill introduced by him to restrict the expenses of collecting soldiers' claims against the Government.

Mr. Sumner gave notice of the following amendment to the proposed bill for the admission of Colorado as a proviso: "Provided, That this act shall not take effect except on the fundamental condition that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise or any other rights on account of color or race, but all persons shall be equal before the law; and the legislature of the State, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the State to this fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, an authentic copy of such assent, whenever the same shall be adopted; upon receipt whereof, he shall, by proclamation, announce the fact; whereupon, without any further actions on the part of Congress, this joint resolution shall take effect."

Mr. Dixon of Connecticut, gave notice of an intended amendment of the bill relating to postage stamps and stamped envelopes in credit, as follows: That whenever it shall become expedient in the opinion of the Postmaster General to substitute a different kind of postage stamps from those now in use, he shall be, and is hereby authorised, to modify the existing contract for the manufacture of postage stamps, so as to allow contractors a sum sufficient to cover the increased expenses, if any, in the manufacturing of the stamps so substituted.

The amendment was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota, offered a bill to provide for the appointment of a Commission to purchase a site for a Postoffice at St. Paul.

The bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, was called up.

Mr. Saulsbury, said he had not intended when he came to the Senate this session, to participate in the debates relating to slavery, but the Senator from Illinois, Mr. Trumbull, had said the other day, that there was a necessity in Delaware for the operations of this bureau. Although the Freedmen's Bureau, as originally established, was only intended according to its provisions to extend to the States in revolt, yet we cannot shut our eyes to the fact of what an extensive bureau it is bound to become. One thing we know, and that is, that hundreds of thousands of the negro race have been supported out of the treasury of the United States, and the white people of this country are taxed to pay that expense. For the first time in the history of the country has the thing occurred that the great mass of the people have been taxed to support in idleness a class of people too lazy and too worthless to support themselves. Look around at these galleries at any time of the day, you will see the benefit of this Bureau, in the number of negroes crowding them and listening to the debates of this body. How many of the honest, hard-working white men of this country, and those who can afford to come to the city of Washington, can sit day after day, week after week, and month after month, listening to your deliberations? They cannot afford to do it. But protected by this Freedmen's Bureau, your galleries are crowded with negroes listening to your deliberations, but doing nothing to support themselves, but supported by taxes levid on the whites. The bill under consideration proposes to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. It does enlarge them wonderfully, I think. I can demonstrate mathematically that this bill gives to the President of the United States, and to those connected with the discharge of the duties of the Bureau, the power of spending at least two hundred and fifty million dollars.

Mr. Saulsbury then reviewed the different sections of the bill, alleging that it gave patronage, to a dangerous extent, to the President, as well as incurring an expense on the country. It provided for an agent of the Bureau in every county. There were 1,675 counties in the United States. In every one of these an agent, at $1,500 a year, would come to two millions five hundred and fourteen thousand dollars. Seventy-two clerks of Assistant Commissioners, at $1,200 a year, would cost $84,400, and 3,242 clerks, for agents, in addition to all these, making a total for officers alone of $7,314,200. He wished legislation of the character now under consideration, would result in the election in the democratic party and democratic majorities in both Houses of Congress. All he would say to the democratic party, was for it to stand firmly by its principles.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, said that the Senator from Delaware had said that a continuance of the kind of measures now under consideration, would soon put the Democratic party in possession of both halls of Congress. He did not know that he should hesitate to do what he believed to be right and proper, even in view of such a calamity as the accession of of the Democratic party.

Let us look back at the condition in which we found ourselves at the close of the great war brought upon us by the Democratic party—the great mass of the Democratic party. The leading portion of it was the Southern portion; I do not say that all Democrats were in favor of bringing on the war. I acknowledge that a very great portion of them have proved themselves to be good patriots, good and true friends of the country as any set of men. But I do say that the support the Democratic party gave to the South in all its measures of aggression, was a degree of encouragement, without which, I do not believe wa would ever have ocurred.

It has been my opinion always that the war was brought on by the South. It is not fo, them to complain. They initiated the war and if the result is disastrous so far as oppressive measures are concerned, they have themselves to thank for it, and cannot complain of the Congress of the United States. If the Democratic party, as a party, in its previous course, is responsible for the condition of things that exist, in any degree, it is not for that party, as a party, to complain against the measures which may be found necessary at present. They also have taken the consequences of their action to a certain extent, and I think they ought to be silent upon everything which is the inevitable result, upon consequences for which they are responsible.

Mr. McDougal, of California, objected to the arraignment of the Democrats, as they had been the maintainers of the Union, from the commencement of the trouble to the last. They had maintained the Union with their blood and treasure.

Mr. Fessenden spoke on the bill under consideration, and in conclusion referred to the subject of reconstruction. He had noticed that some gentlemen were a little anxious to discuss this matter before they had the benefit of the facts that the Special Committee might be able to state, and the conclusion which they might finally come at was a matter for every gentleman to judge by himself and for himself. But there was one thing upon which he wished to say a word.

The gentleman had in the course of debate, chosen to talk a great deal about the policy of the President and the policy of Congress. I cannot understand why the gentlemen from the other side of the house, and gentlemen of the same way of thinking on this side of the House should be so very anxious to get up the idea that there is a collision of opinion between the President and Congress. We have all sorts of rumors wherein "the wish is a father to the thought" One day we hear that such a Cabinet Minister is to be turned out or to resign. This day something else is being done. The President has said this or that: he means to ostracise those people who will not support his policy, &c., &c. Such rumors are without the slightest foundation except in the wish of those who invent them.

Mr. Fessenden would say to all who wished such a state of affairs to come about, not to flatter themselves with any such idea. He had not, as yet, seen the slightest indication, nor did he expect to see any, even supposing there was a difference of opinion to a certain extent as to the time and manner of accomplishing a great work, which all desired to see accomplished at the earliest possible day.

Did it follow, because of this difference o opinion, that there was to be the collision that was talked about. He knew very well that men hung around the White House and endeavored to persuade the President that those who ought to be his friends, were not doing their best to sustain him, but paid the President a poor compliment, when they intimated that he was not keeping watch on these matters himself.

There is no collision. Therefore I say for much or little, for the benefit of the country, the President has done nothing that his friends can complain of, and his friends have done nothing that he can complain of. As Commander-in-Chief of the army he had appointed Governors in the south, but they had attempted nothing which, under the Constitution, belonged to Congress.

In conclusion Mr. Fessenden said he desired a full restoration of the country as speedily as possible. He was opposed to imposing upon any people designed to form a part of the Government, degrading conditions of any kind. He would not degrade the South in any way.

Mr. Hendricks replied to the allusions of Mr Fessenden to the conduct of the Democratic party. That party had stood firm by the Constitution. When the South seceded, it left the Democratic party. The Democratic party had always held that the institutions of the States were not under Federal control.

Mr. Davis said he had always been a Whig, and always been opposed to the Democratic party; but the questions which used to divid the parties had gone by, and they were now questions upon which they agree. They were the constitutional right of habeas corpus, trial by jury, subordination of the military to the civil power, and obedience to the Constitution in every respect. He was now with the Democrats on all these questions as opposed to the Republicans.

Mr. Johnson said the Constitution did not give power to Congress to buy land for the purpose mentioned in the bill. Slavery having been abolished, those who were formerly slaves were now citizens, and we had no more authority to provide homes for black than for white citizens.

Mr. Cresswell stated that he had been informed on the best authority that there were on the eastern shore of Maryland, combinations against the freedmen of the State. He mentioned two cases in which colored soldiers had been waylaid, and one of them killed, by men belonging to these combinations.

Pending the discussion of the above subject, Mr. Henderson offered a Joint Resolution to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit any State from withholding the elective franchise from citizens on account of color.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Grinnell, it was resolved that the Select Committee on Reconstruction be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for taking a census of the United States during the year 1866, and report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Henderson offered a resolution declaring that the constitution and government were ordained and established by the people, and not by the States in their individual character: Therefore, the doctrine of State Rights strikes at the foundation of all government. No state nor states, by the constitution or laws, can secede or withdraw from the Union. By such efforts, they destroy all their rights and privileges, and the government over their territory reverts to the United States. All the territory of Texas ought, under such rules and regulations as Congress may prescribe, to be set apart to the use of the colored people of the United States. The welfare of both races demands that the colored people should be set apart from the white.

The resolutions were committed to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States in relation to the apportionment of representatives and direct taxes.

Mr. Jencks suggested that the amendment said nothing about a property qualification. South Carolina for instance, might retain a qualification of fifty acres of land, or payment of a tax. There would be discrimination on account of color in that State, yet the basis of representation would be the same.

Mr. Stephens replied that no matter whether a State cut out white or black, representation would be diminished to that extent.

Mr. Farnsworth—But suppose the black man does not own real estate?

Mr. Stevens—Then the amendment operates.

Mr. Brooks wished to know whether the 100,000 Asiatics or Coolies in California and Oregon, and those going into Nevada and the territories are excluded.

Mr. Stevens replied that he understood that Asiatics are excluded by the laws of California, on account of race, from the elective franchise. Therefore, that State, to this extent, would be curtailed of representation.

Mr. Brooks asked, "Why exclude the Indian?"

Mr. Stevens replied, "Indians, not taxed, are excluded by the Constitution."

Mr. Brooks, "But why not include them."

"Mr. Stevens, "They are tribal and have their own separate governments."

Mr. Brooks, "Why not embrace them all, while you are making a liberal Constitution?"

Mr. Stevens, "We have not been expecting the gentlemen and his friends would make objection."

Mr. Sloan, of Wisconsin, asked Mr. Stevens to withdraw his demand for the previous question, as he desired to offer an amendment.

Mr. Stevens—"I cannot do it."

Mr. Baker, of Illinois—"I submit whether it is entirely proper to put through an amendment to the Constitution and refuse a word of debate, or one moment to raise an objection. As for myself, I protest against this course".

Mr. Stevens—"I have only suggested what I have thought our duty to do if the amendment is to pass the House. I have only submitted the question to the House."

After some further talk, Mr. Stevens withdrew the demand.

Mr. Blaine said that having originally proposed the Constitutional amendment, he wished to say a few words, and also reaffirm his assertion in regard to the effect of a suffrage basis as between New York and Pennsylvania. He stated, on the authority of the eminent Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Morrell, that it would give a net gain of five members to New York, and the tables submitted to the gentleman from New York showed a gain of four, which was enough.

Another objection to the suffrage basis would be found in the fact that the moment representatives are appointed among the States in that way, they will be distributed within the States on the said basis. A strife of locality is at once stated in all the States where the male population of one section might be greater than that of another. He spoke further against the basis of suffrage. The loyal States should not quarrel among themselves, nor should one seek to get an unfair advantage of the other.

Mr. Donnelly spoke in favor of the resolution. It would do away with the rotten borough system of the country. It would reduce the representation in Congress to a basis of perfect equality. If men had no voice in the Government, other men should not sit in Congress pretending to represent them. An oppressed race should not be represented by his oppressor, and it was a mockery that a man's enemy should be his agent and selected by his enemies, as would be the case if the white men of the South represented the blacks in Congress without the blacks being allowed to vote.

It was claimed that this measure would induce the South to let the negroes vote. He did not believe this. The hope of future political power was a very remote and vague feeling. The antipathy to the negro was direct and pressing. He wanted to have the two subjects of taxes and representation disconnected. Direct taxes should be according to the assessed property, apart from representation.

Mr. Brooks observed that Oregon, California and Nevada were to be deprived of representation, and was not an Indian as well as a negro a man and a brother? To this he had received no answer. He raised his voice in behalf of fifteen millions of his countrywomen, the rarest and brightest portion of our creation, and asked why they are to be deprived of representation? They are excluded from all voting, why not recognize them as entitled to representation.

Mr. Stevens said the amendment did not say they shall not vote.

Mr. Farnsworth said whatever law they might pass, it will be hedged about with guards and protections so plain and so clear that the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein. They had adopted a Constitutional amendment that slavery should not exist, but they found that in the South those made free are being reduced to slavery again for every petty offence.

The rebels had evaded the law by which the shackles of every man were removed. It seemed to him the pending proposition was not so clear as it had ought to be. The Southern States might deprive the negroes of the right of suffrage by recognizing a property qualification, or if education were recognized by passing a law excluding them from schools thus preventing the negro from possessing the required qualification by no act of his. Even by implication it would be to say a state has a right to disfranchise the negro, it was unjust and the principle of republican government prevented it. The people who sent them to this House were more radical than they were themselves. In reply to a question asked by Mr. Smith, he said that in his opinion, the states which have been in rebellion are not necessary to ratify the amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Smith controverted this view, holding that all the States being in the Union, it required three-fourths of them to ratify a constitutional amendment.

Mr. Farnsworth asked, if the Southern States were in rebellion for ten years how could their votes be counted? If these States were still in the Union, why don't their Senators take seats?

Mr. Smith—Because you will not let them.

Mr. Farnsworth concluded by saying: They took up their hats and walked off, and might if they were here do the same to-day.

After a brief discussion regarding the exclusion of the members from the late rebellious States, Mr. Leblond moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and that debate therein be restricted to each speaker twenty minutes.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, moved that the resolution be re-committed, with instructions to amend as follows: First, to apportion direct taxation among the States according to the property in each; and second, to apportion representation among the States on the basis of adult male voters who may be citizens of the United States.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, objected, and the House then adjourned.

FIRE AT TITUSVILLE.

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE TOWN.
Three of the Supposed Incendiaries Arrested.
GREAT EXCITEMENT PREVAILING

TITUSVILLE, PA., Jan. 23.—On Sunday night, an attempt was made to burn this town. At 9 o'clock a house and barn were set on fire, and an hour later a block in the centre of the town was fired and burned down, also Drifous' furniture and liquor store, and the house of Mr. Fletcher. The block of the First National Bank, the Petroleum Bank and the Post Office were at one time in great danger.

Three incendiaries are being tried to-day by the vigilance committee, which numbers thirty of the best men in the town, and who are dreadfully in earnest. A gallows has been erected to hang them if they are found guilty. The loss by the fire was $75,000. Insurance, $55,000. The Lycoming County Insurance Company loses heavily. The most of the loss, however, falls on Philadelphia and Eastern Companies. The greatest excitement prevails. The authorities are determined to rid the place of all incendiaries, robbers, and other scoundrels.

Penal Servitude in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 25.—The Sampson County Court arrested a negro on a charge of drawing a pistol on a white man, and sentenced him to be sold into servitude. Major Wickersham, of this district, ordered the Court and all the parties concerned to be placed under arrest in this city. The matter will be immediately investigated.

Death of Hon. Oswald Thompson.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—Hon. Oswald Thompson, presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and one of Philadelphia's most brilliant lawers, died this morning from a second stroke of paralysis, which happened a few days since. The courts adjourned at once on the anouncement of his death.

Municipal Election.

WHEELING, WEST VA., January 23.—The municipal election, yesterday, passed off quietly. Returns indicate the re-election of Mayor Sweeny and the entire Democratic ticket.

THE A. T. STEWART LIBEL CASE.

Statement of the Columbia Marine Insurance Co.
Celebration by the Poles of New York.
MARRIAGE OF MRS. DOUGLAS.
BRITISH BARK WRECKED

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The A. T. Stewart libel case came up at the tombs police court yesterday afternoon. Several prominent citizens were examined, whose testimony went to show that from reading the article in the *Police Gazette* they were led to believe Mr. Stewart was the person referred to. The case was rested without argument, Judge Dowling stating that if he wished to hear any argument on the matter, he would give twenty-four hours notice to the respective counsel.

The following announcement is made by Mr. Henry D. Phelps, agent of the Columbian Marine Insurance Company: "The Board of Directors of the Columbian Marine Insurance Company, in consequence of severe and unprecedented losses the past year, and particularly during a recent period, have decided to close up the affairs of the Company. They find themselves possessed of large assets sufficient to meet all liabilities and leave a handsome surplus."

It was also stated on the street yesterday that the liabilities of the company would reach at least $6,000,000. Many risks had been lost through the depredations of the anglo-rebel pirate Shenandoah, the losses accruing from this cause alone aggregating, it is said, over a million of dollars.

The last uprising of the countrymen was celebrated last night by the Poles residing in this city, at a place in Essex street, where addresses were delivered in the Polish and Russian languages, and a resolution was adopted to form a revolutionary club.

The *World's* Washington special says Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas will be married to-day to Maj. Williams, U. S. A.

The thirty-seventh annual ball in aid of the New York Fire Department Charity Fund, came off last night at the Academy. Nearly four thousand people were present.

The British bark Diadem, under the command of Capt. Hannan, which sailed from this port on the 5th inst. for Liverpool, capsized during the gale of the 9th inst., and the Captain's wife and two boys belonging to the crew were drowned. Capt. Hannan and four of the crew afterwards died from exposure. The survivors arrived in this city yesterday.

SUPPOSED CHILIAN PRIVATEER

She is Seized before Sailing.

NEW YORK, January 23.—The *Post* says: The merchant vessel alleged to be intended for the Chilian service against Spain cleared at this port. The clearance was granted after a full investigation. The representatives of the Spanish Government here furnished no evidence whatever against the vessel. She had no arms or other war material on board, and under our revenue laws could not be detained. After clearance was granted, the vessel was seized upon Spanish representations. She is now held under the authority of one of the United States officers in this city.

The *Commercial* gives further particulars regarding the seizure of the supposed Chilian privateer. Yesterday a clearance for a splendid propeller was applied for at the Custom House, and after a careful investigation of the case by Surveyor Wakeman, a clearance was granted. The vessel was about leaving port to-day, when she was seized by the United States Marshal, under an order from Judge Betts, which was granted on representations made by the Spanish Consul, who stated that the vessel was going to sea to enter into the service of Chili against Spain.

She had no armament on board, but was well manned and was in a proper condition to receive a full complement of warlike material. The vessel is the Meteor, which was built by Forbes, in Boston, for the purpose of chasing and capturing the pirate Alabama. She is a magnificent vessel, about three hundred feet in length, and a perfect model in shape.

Her crew consisted, principally, of American seamen, and no doubt is entertained by those who ought to know, that she was going to sea to receive, at some place, her armament for the Chilian service. The fact of her having received a clearance created much excitement among the Spanish houses down town, and the Spanish Consul showed, by his prompt action in the matter, that they really entertained serious fears of her hostile character. She is now in the charge of United States officers.

The *Daily News* of to-day says: A vessel bearing the Irish flag, and it is supposed intended for a privateer, left this port yesterday morning, under command of Captain Morely. The *News* adds: We may soon expect to hear of depredations on British commerce.

LATER.—It appears that the supposed Fenian privateer was simply a new pilot boat which went on a trial trip. The crew being composed Irishmen, they hoisted the "sun burst" going down the bay. The vessel returned last evening.

The trial of Francis Gonzales Salvador, the accomplice in the Otero murder, was resumed this morning. The evidence was entirely for the prosecution.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Designs of Rebels in Mexico.
APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED BY SENATE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—There has just been issued from the Government printing-office the message of the President, communicating to the Senate information in regard to plans to induce the immigration of dissatisfied citizens of the United States into Mexico, and especially in regard to the plans of Dr. William M. Gwyn and W. F. Maury.

On the 6th of February last, Senor Romero addressed a letter to Secretary Seward, protesting against the cession which Maximilian made, or was about to make, to the French Government, of various States of the Mexican Republic. He called the attention of Sec'y Seward to the printed documents which accompanied his note. Among papers submitted is a letter from Romero to Enrique a Mejia who says before leaving Mexico he was shown the original letter from Napoleon to Marshal Bazaine, recommending Dr. Gwyn's plan as submitted to him, and directing the Marshal to furnish the troops demanded by Gwyn. Secretary Seward, on January 18th, 1865, thanked Senor Romeo for communicating this important information, and informed him that the subject would receive prompt consideration.

Secretary Seward accordingly wrote to Minister Bigelow, enclosing a copy of the intercepted letters, showing that Dr. Gwyn and his family are disloyal. That they are engaged in obtaining grants of universal lands in the States of that republic, adjoining the United States, and that Dr. Gwyn is to be Chief Directing Agent in working the mines. That a large accession of capitalists and emigrants in these States from the rebels against the United States, is expected; that they regard their enterprise as injurious to the United States, and that they claim to have the patronage of the Emperor of the French, with assurances of Military aid. Other documents accompany this message.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Leonard Holmes of Washington Territory to be United States District Attorney for that Territory; Blackstone McDonald of Tennessee, to be United States Marshall for the Eastern District of Tennessee; Captain Thornton A. Jenkins, of the United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Surgeon P. H. Howitz, of the United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and John A. Bolles, of Massachusetts, to be Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate General.

The Paraguayan War.

NEW YORK, Jan 23.—Letters have been received from Rio Janeiro which give further particulars of the Paraguayan war. The Brazilians are fearful that their Argentine and Uruguayan allies may turn around and espouse the cause of Paraguay. The Brazilian Government is therefore pushing forward to the scene of hostilities with all possible rapidity, with all available troops and naval resources, so as to be prepared even for desertion of its present forces. The friends of Lopez continued their efforts to resist the advance of the allies up the Paraguay river to his Capital, but he was deficient in proper sailors to man his vessels. It is said that he has imprisoned the Spanish and Argentine Consuls. For what cause is not known.

The General Mercer Case.

NEW YORK, January 23.—The Savannah *Herald*, of the 19th and 20th, is received, containing the evidence of Union soldiers in the Mercer case, showing that they were told if caught after deserting to the Union forces they would be shot, and that a drum-head court martial convicted these men of conspiracy; that General Mercer knew nothing of the trial and execution until the execution was over. The case was concluded and submitted without argument for the defense. The court came to a decision shortly after, and adjourned *sine die*. The findings have not been promulgated.

The Florida House of Representatives passed resolutions of thanks to Gen. Custer.

DIED.

KAERCHER—On Tuesday morning, at half past 12 o'clock, Mr. CONRAD KAERCHER, aged 67 years.

The funeral will take place on THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 28 Penna. avenue. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. 2t

DAY—At Columbus Grove, Putnam county, Ohio on Saturday, 13th inst., Mr. JOHN D. DAY, in the 63d year of his age.

CEMETERIES.

HILLDALE CEMETERY.--A rural and most picturesque place of Sepulture, situate on the uplands, immediately north of Allegheny City, on the New Brighton Road. Persons wishing to select Burial Lots will apply at the Superintendent's office, at the Cemetery. Title Deeds, Permits, and all other business will be attended to at the Drug Warehouse of the undersigned, corner of Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny.

GEO. A. KELLY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE CLEBRATED
ORIENTAL VITALIZER,
AND
GENERAL NERVINE.

THE SYLVAN ORIENT COMPANY, of Boston, the only importers of the genuine Hasheesh Candy, now introduce to the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, a remedy which for ages has been known in eastern countries as the most potent for the cure of a multitude of diseases, and in the language of a celebrated Professor in the Calcutta Medical College, has for ages constituted the principal element in all the popular medicines among the Orients.

The article now offered to the American public is the genuine Hasheesh Candy, so vividly described by Bayard Taylor, and which for centuries has been the theme of poets and philosophers, but owing to its remarkable and uncertain influence on the mind when taken in its crude state, and the exaggerated accounts given of it by enthusiastic tourists, a degree of distrust has heretofore existed on the part of the people of this country, as to its practical benefit as a popular medicine—and perhaps nothing has had a greater tendency to increase this distrust on the part of the most intelligent of our people than the course recently pursued by a certain New York concern, by offering to the public an utterly worthless preparation, under the deceptive name of Hasheesh Candy, and at the same time catering to the morbid curiosity on the part of thousands to witness its effects as described in the Count of Monte Cristo, and other similar authorities.

In preparing the genuine Hasheesh Candy, the exhilerating properties of the crude Hasheesh are modified by chemical combinations, thus rendering it a safe, pleasant and certain cure for
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Grant street, No. 110.
fy19

DESKS, SAFE, BOOK CASE AND FURNITURE.—Will be sold on Thursday morning, 25th inst., in connection with the Furniture, &c., already advertised, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 and 57 Fifth street, two Double Desks, one Single Desk, all in good condition; one Iron Safe, Book Case and Secretary, Bureau and Dressing Case; and a quantity of Good Furniture.
Jy24 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

BORING TOOLS.
JAMES BOWN,
MANUFACTURER OF
IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,
FOR SINKING OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS
No. 136 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Tools warranted made of the very best SLIGO AND LOW MOOR IRON.
Well borers furnished at
Lowest Cash Prices,
With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations, viz:
ANVILS, HATCHETS,
BELLOWS, SAWS,
VICES, SQUARES,
SLEDGES, CHISELS,
HAMMERS, WRENCHES,
SHOVELS, PLANES,
PICKS, LEVELS,
AXLES, NAILS,
ROPE, LEATHER AND GUM BELTING,
All of which I have constantly in store. oc3:1md

PETROLIA MACHINE WORKS,
R. H. LECKY,
No. 32 Ohio Street, Allegheny,
Manufacturer of
IMPROVED BORING TOOLS AND FIXTURES USED IN SINKING OIL AND SALT WELLS.
Particular attention invited to his Patented improvements in Jars and Joints, made of Juniatta, U. S., and Low Moor iron, in standard sizes, and numbered, so that parts can be ordered by mail or telegraph, and found a perfect fit at all times.
We also furnish ropes, belting, small tools, &c., to those who may wish it. Engines and machine work made to order. Orders by mail promptly attended to. I am prepared to grant licenses to others to [illegible] [illegible] term. [illegible] P. O.
R. H. LECKY.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be inflexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening editions is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys. Served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

WHY A MONOPOLY?

A friend asks us why we speak of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a monopoly, that road being only three hundred and fifty-six miles long, whilst there are several thousands miles of railroad in the State.

We answer, *First*, because it is the only through line traversing the State from east to west; and *Second*, because it has obtained control of all the other supposed available routes from here to the Susquehanna, thus shutting out the possibility of competition over those routes.

There are, from this point eastward, three direct routes, over which a railroad is practicable. The first is the route now occupied by the Pennsylvania road; the second is through the southern counties of the State—Somerset, Bedford, Fulton, Franklin and Cumberland; and the third is the northern route up the Allegheny and its tributaries to the water-shed which connects the head-waters of that stream with the head-waters of the Susquehanna, and thence along the latter to Harrisburg.

So long as these northern and southern routes were open to us, we had the chance of seeing one or both eventually occupied by lines competing with the middle route. The Connellsville road afforded us a fair start in the southern direction and the Allegheny Valley Road in the northern; but very soon the Pennsylvania road stepped in and secured both of these routes, thus effectually shutting us off from the advantages that flow from competing roads.

Its first step was to secure a controlling interest in the Cumberland Valley Road, from Harrisburg to Chambersburg, on the southern route, so as to shut off any competing company from using that as a part of its line; then it procured the repeal of the charter of the Connellsville Road, and the organization, in its own interest, of the Southern Pennsylvania Road, thus completely sealing up the southern route, and cutting us off from any communication with Baltimore, except over its own road.

The next step was to get possession of the Sunbury and Erie road, with which the Allegheny Valley road was to connect, when completed; and by that act we were shut off from the northern route, the Allegheny Valley road, even if completed, being compelled to connect, in order to reach Philadelphia or New York, with a road controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The latter Company has, therefore, a monopoly of all the hitherto surveyed routes from the West to the East; and its hostility the Atlantic and Great Western Company is provoked by the fact that that Company is surveying a new route, running east and west, which it had not dreamed of, and therefore had not secured. The building of a new road over that new route will, it knows, destroy the monopoly it has been [illegible] so diligently to secure. As things now stand the Pennsylvania Road has as complete a monopoly of the east and west routes as the Camden and Amboy [illegible] in New Jersey. It is that monopoly which we wish to break up; and we trust that in this great and growing State it will not require that constant struggle to demolish it which has been found necessary in the little commonwealth that lies sandwiched between New York and Pennsylvania. And now is the time to do it. A few years hence, if the present opportunity is lost, and we shall be as thoroughly oppressed by a railroad nightmare as New Jersey is.

RECONSTRUCTION.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Republican* furnishes the following statement of facts:

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 10, 1866.

From a gentleman just from Jackson, Miss., I learn that Gen. T. O. Osborn, formerly from Illinois, was murdered by a party of citizens on the night of the 6th inst., on his plantation near Greenville, Miss. He had been notified previously by a self-appointed committee of citizens that he had twenty-four hours to leave in; and if found there after that time he would be killed. He stayed on his plantation, and was assailed and shot as above stated! What the immediate occasion of the affair was I did not learn, but it doubtless sprang from that deep bitterness felt toward the Yankee among a large class of the Southern people.

The *Republican* adds:

"It is supposed that the Gen. Osborn referred to above is Brig. Gen. Thomas O. Osborn, who as Lieutenant Colonel assisted in raising the 39th Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, succeeding Austin Light, as Colonel, and subsequently being promoted to Brevet Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious conduct. Gen. Osborn was the candidate on the opposition ticket at the last election for Clerk of the County Court of Cook county, but was not elected. He was a lawyer and a gentleman well known, and very much respected in this community, and if, as is feared, he is the unhappy victim of rebel murderers, his loss will be deeply regretted by a wide circle of mourning friends."

The Memphis *Appeal* expresses its reconstructed patriotism, thus:

"The Confederacy is gone, and while we hold in sacred reverence its glorious memories, and treasure in our heart of hearts those few in Sardis who did not defile their garments, those noble breed of men and women who showed most true metal, the greater the sacrifices they were called upon to make, and who to the last gave an unreserved allegiance to their country, drinking

'Love in each life-drop that flowed from her breast,'

we, bitter Rebels as we have been, can give the charity of silence to

'The slave,
Whose treason, like a deadly blight,
Crept o'er the councils of the brave
To blast them in their hour of night.'

"Yes, we can give him or her the charity of silence. *If he sees fit to live in and seek a competence in the land he has betrayed, why let him eat the bitter bread of remorse in peace, and be assured that if a single element of a man remains within him, that bread will indeed be bitter.*"

The grand jury of Lafayette county, in Kentucky, have found "a true bill" against General A. J. Smith, U. S. A., for burning the court-house and other buildings in the town of [illegible] of 1864.

These are not exceptional instances. They are fair samples of the prevailing temper at the South. Cases there doubtless are which exhibit a superior disposition, but such are unfrequent. Nor is the disposition of the Southern people improving. It is becoming worse. The very lenity with which they have been treated, and particularly the hopes which have been kindled in them of regaining their lost ascendancy, have led them to a frame of mind prejudicial to the national repose, and to their own welfare.

THE Legislature of Old Virginia has resolved to send Commissioners to West Virginia to try and coax that new State back, and so restore the boundaries of the State as it was before the war; and failing in that, to negotiate with the new State for the assumption of its share of the old State debt. We fancy the Commissioners will come poor speed in enticing the West Virginians back. Having tasted the sweets of liberty, they will not be anxious to reassume the shackles from which they have so fortunately escaped.

SUNDAY PAPERS.—The Chicago *Republican* has abandoned its Sunday issue. The Louisville papers have all done the same.

FREE TRADE LEAGUE.

It was recently charged by a leading eastern journal that the Free Trade League of this country was supplied, in large part, with funds by European manufacturers and merchants. The free trade organs denied this impeachment most roundly. But their attention was called to former instances in which contributions for the same purpose were proved to have been received from Europe, and the names of the contributors, with the respective sums, fully detailed. More than this. The Free Trade League was challenged to publish the names of its donors, and so close the discussion. This the League is not inclined to do, because of the inevitable exposure that would follow.

Everybody knows that the Free Trade League—whoever else it may help—plays directly into the hands of manufacturers and merchants on the other side of the Atlantic; and that they can well afford to defray its expenses, in case it shall be successful in securing a material abatement of the impost duties. What they have done in time past, and what accords with their present interests, it is fair to presume they are doing now.

MR. DEMING, of Connecticut, in his late speech on reconstruction, said that throughout the four years of the war we had treated the Confederate States as a government, and having conquered them have the right to treat them as conquered provinces. Upon this the Philadelphia *News* remarks:

"A man fit to be a representative of a hundred thousand people in the Congress of the United States ought to know the difference between acknowledging *the belligerent power* of a large number of men in arms, and recognizing them as an independent nation having an established government."

And a man fit to be the editor of a newspaper ought to know the difference between treating with a *de facto* government and recognizing it as an independent nation. "The belligerent power of a large number of men in arms" is of itself a *de facto* government, and that is all that Mr. DEMING contended for, to-wit: That we treated with the South throughout the war as an actual government, and having conquered that government, its constituent parts are at our mercy. It by no means follows that because we treated with the Confederate States as an actual government, we therefore "recognized them as an independent nation having an established government."

THE New York *Times*, in alluding to the hanging of Mrs. GRINDER, says "that not less than a thousand men have suffered death by the gallows in this country, within the present century; but within the same time until the execution of Mrs. SURRATT, but one woman had been subjected to the death penalty; and if we remember rightly, this, with another one who was hung during the Revolution, constitutes the entire number of female executions since our country gained its independence." The *Times* is mistaken. Mrs. GRINDER is the second woman who has been hung in this city within the last twenty years, one CHARLOTTE JONES having been executed here for murder within that time. Besides that we can recall the case of Mrs. RUNKLE, who was hung in Oneida county, New York, not many years since, and we have no doubt there were many other cases.

THE NEW RAILROAD BILL.—A few days ago we briefly noticed that a bill was before the Legislature to incorporate a company with power to construct a railroad from the Ohio line to the Susquehanna river, at or near Northumberland. The title proposed is the "Central Railroad Company of Pennsylvania." The guage is not to exceed six feet. The corporators named are Messrs. Jacob Black, William Reynolds, J. M. Fleming, Galusha A. Grow, A. W. Owens, A. Plumer, C. V. Culver, Jas. S. Myers, Wm. Stewart, Samuel Griffith, W. C. Trout, G. W. Arnold, John S. McCalmont, H. B. Wright, J. Patton Lyon, Isaac Gordon, L. L. Blood and John Patton, and the the capital is to be two millions of dollars, which amount can be increased, if it is found necessary to do so.

IMPORTATIONS.—Last week the value of foreign merchandise entered at the port of New York was $6,450,683, being an increase of $1,280,779 over the corresponding week of the preceeding year.

Since July 1st, the importations, estimated on a gold basis, have reached the value of $155,749,053, being an increase of $69,252,072 over the value of the same period last year.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* says that the Republicans, in passing the Equal Suffrage bill, "are conferring the privilege of the elective franchise upon a class which will hurl them from power." Why, then, do the democrats oppose the bill?

ROMANTIC AFFAIR.—A Havana correspondent says "the foreign coterie is discussing a decidedly romantic affair still passing in our midst. There is a Spanish law by which a young man having an income of fifty dollars per month and wishing to marry a young lady, a minor and unable to obtain her parent's consent, can have her deposited in the house of a mutual friend till the marriage ceremony is performed. Well, a young Cuban having made a passage to New York and back with the family of one of our American residents, fell in love with the daughter and is determined to marry her, if possible, in spite of the opposition of the parents. An order has been issued to have the damsel deposited, but is still in abeyance, the father having applied to the Captain General through his counsel. Each new phase of the case is eagerly discussed and all desire to see the sequel."

KENTUCKY OIL REGIONS.—On Thursday the General Sigel arrived at Nashville with three hundred hundred barrels of oil. This installation of petroleum comes from a well on Creelsboro' Creek, in Kentucky, just beyond the Tennessee State line. The rumors from Burksville, brought by the General Sigel, throw into the shade those reported previously. The well upon Eagle Creek, near the junction of that tributary with Obed's river, in Overton county, is casting forth a volume of coal oil, spouting some eighty feet into the air, and astonishing "the natives" immeasurably. Burksville, according to latest reports, is beginning to feel as "big" as Pithole, Pennsylvania.

The Boston *Herald* tells the following anecdote of certain liberal church officers: About four months ago Mr. Lewis Fisher, a fresco painter, while engaged in his occupation on the ceiling of a church in Chelsea, accidentally fell from a staging of the pews beneath, a distance of twenty-five feet, breking several of his ribs and receiving serious internal injuries which will disable him for life, and from which he is now confined to his house. A few weeks since the unfortunate man had a bill presented to him by the trustees of the church for repairing the pews on which he fell, amounting to the sum of $7,60, and he paid it!

A RICH BALE OF COTTON.—Many cotton bales arriving in New York have to be overhauled, dirt and stained cotton thrown out, and then rebaled. The other day two laborers in discharge of this duty found in one of the bales $27,000 in gold. One of them proposed to the other to divide and keep mum, but the other said he would report to the boss. The purchaser of the cotton claimed the gold, and the seller claimed it because the cotton was not delivered, and for other reasons, and probably the court will decide to whom this rich mine belongs. The purchaser gave the two laborers $400 each in greenbacks.

THE Jamaica authorities are passing laws worthy South Carolina in the palmiest days of slavery. One of the bills now before the Colonial Assembly provides for the registration of places of worship and preachers of the gospel, and renders it a crime punishable with a penalty of £10, and, in default, imprisonment for one year at hard labor, for any one authorized to assume the functions of a preacher. No place of religious worship can be opened before [illegible] o'clock in the morning, and later than 9 o'clock at night, without the written permission of the Custos or senior magistrate.

THE fire last week in the village of Olean, burnt nearly all the business portion of the village, from the [illegible] House to Masonic Hall, and is [illegible]. H. H. Phelps, perished in the flames while trying to save his books. His cries for help were heard once or twice but no help could reach him. The fire broke out about one o'clock, at [illegible] the market of Myers & Co. Twenty-five stores and five dwelling houses were [illegible]. Loss $200,000; insured for $100,000.

QUITE a novel scene was witnessed in the Tremont House, Boston, billiard saloon on Tuesday. Four commissioned officers engaged in the late war, all bereft of their right arms, were enjoying themselves in playing a game of billiards. Though compelled to play the game with their left hands only, yet their performances demonstrated their skill. Three of the parties were Captains of the Massachusetts Twentieth Regiment, and the other was a Colonel of a Rhode Island regiment.

JOHN CLEVELAND, deceased, of Woodford county, Ky., left by his will $150,000, to found a place of refuge for orphan female children. The institution is to be located in that county.

THE NEW AMERICAN NOVEL

THE DEAD LETTER.

CHAPTER IV.

MORELAND VILLA.

Several minor circumstances prevented my going in search of the woman who had excited my suspicion on the previous day until about nine o'clock of the morning, when I engaged an officer, and we two went quietly, without communicating our plans to any one else, to the tenement house before spoken of.

Although Blankville was not a large village, there was in it, as in nearly every town blessed with a railroad depot, a shabby quarter where the rougher portion of its working people lived. The house stood in this quarter—it was a three-story frame building, occupied by half a dozen families, mostly those of Irish laborers, who found work in the vicinity of the depot. I had seen the strange girl ascend to the second floor, in the dim light of the previous night, so we went up and knocked at the first door we came upon. It was opened by a decent appearing middle aged woman, who held the knob in her hand while she waited for us to make known our errand; we both stepped into her apartment, before we spoke. A rapid glance revealed an innocent looking room with the ordinary furniture of such a place—a cooking stove, bed, table, etc.; but no other inmate. I was certain that I had seen the girl enter this room at the head of the stairs, so I ventured:

"Is your daughter at home, ma'am?"

"Is it my niece you mean?"

"Oh she is your niece? I suppose so—a tall girl with dark eyes and hair."

"That's Leesey herself. Was you wanting any work done?"

"Yes," answered the officer, quickly taking the matter out my hands. "I wanted to get a set of shirts made up—six, with fine, stitched bosoms." He had noticed a cheap sewing-machine standing near the window, and a bundle of coarse muslin in a basket near by.

"It's sorry I am to disappoint you; but Leesy's not with me now, and I hardly venture on the fine work."

"You didn't say where she was, Mrs. Sullivan."

"She's making the fine things in a fancy-store in New York—caps and collars and sleeves and the beautiful tucked waists. She was here to stay over the Sunday with me—she often does that; and she's gone back by the six o'clock train this mornin'—and she'll be surely late at that by an hour. I tried to coax her to stay the day, she seemed so poorly. She's not been herself this long time—she seems goin' in a decline like—it's the stooping over the needle, I think. She's so nervous-like, the news of the murder yesterday almost killed her. 'Twas an awful deed that, wasn't it, gintlemen? I couldn't sleep a wink last night for thinkin' of that poor young man and the sweet lady he was to have married. Such a fine, generous, polite young gintleman!"

"Did you know him?"

"Know him! as well as my own son if I had one!—not that ever I spoke to him, but he's passed here often on his way to his father's house, and to Mr. Argyll's; and Leesy sewed in their family these two summers when they've been here, and was always twice paid."

"Leesy thought much of him, you think, Mrs. Sullivan," said the official, taking a chair unbidden, and putting on a friendly, gossiping air. "Everybody speaks well of him. So she sewed in the family?"

"Six weeks every summer. They was always satisfied with her sewing—she'd the quickest and neatest hand with the needle! She's made them shirts of yours beautiful, if she was to home, sir."

"When did she go to New York to live?"

"Last winter, early. It's nearly a year now. There was something come across her—she appeared homesick like, and strange. When she said she ment to go to the city and get work, I was minded to let her go, for I thought the change mabbe would do her good. But she's quite ailing, and coughs dreadful o' nights. I'm afraid she catched cold in that rain storm night afore last; she came up all the way from the depot in it. She was wet to the skin when she got here, and as white as a sheet. She was so weak-like that when the neighbors came in yesterday with the news, she gave a scream and dropped right down. I didn't wonder she was took aback. I ain't got done trembling yet myself."

I remembered, the gentleman who had first spoke to me about the girl said that she had come in on the morning train Saturday. I could not reconcile this with her coming up from the depot at dark; yet I wished to put my question in such a way as not to arouse suspicion of my motive.

"If she came in the six o'clock train she must have been on the same train with Mr. Moreland."

"I believe she was in the seven o'clock cars—yes, she was. 'Twas half-past seven when she got in—the rain was pouring down awful. She didn't see him, for I asked yesterday."

"In whose shop in New York is she employed?" inquired the officer.

"She's at No. 3—Broadway," naming a store somewhere between Wall street and Canal.

"Are you wanting her for anything?" she asked, suddenly, looking up sharply as if it had just occurred to her that our inquiries were rather pointed.

"O, no," replied my companion, rising; "I was a bit tired, and thought I would rest my feet before starting out again. I'll thank you for a glass of water, Mrs. Sullivan. So you won't undertake the shirts?"

We descended to the street. It was arranged, as we walked along, that the officer should go to New York and put some detective there on the track of Leesy Sullivan. I informed my companion of the discrepancy between her actual arrival in town, and her appearance at her aunt's. Either the woman had purposely deceived us, or her niece had not gone home for a good many hours after landing at Blankville. I went with him to the depot, where we made a few inquiries which convinced us that she had arrived on Saturday morning, had sat an hour or two in the lady's room, and then gone away up town.

There was sufficient to justify our looking further. I took from my own pocket means to defray the expenses of the officer as well as to interest the New York detectives, adding that liberal rewards were about to be offered, and waited until I saw him depart on his errand.

Then, turning to go to the office, my heart so sickened at the idea of business and the ordinary routine of living in the midst of such misery, that my footsteps shrunk away from their familiar paths! I could do nothing, just then, for the aid or comfort of the afflicted. The body was to be taken that afternoon to the city for interment, the next day, in the family inclosure at Greenwood; until the hour for its removal, there was nothing more that friendship could perform in the service of the mourners. My usual prescription for mental ailments was a long and vigorous walk; to-day I felt as if I could breathe only in the wide sunshine, so cramped and chilled were my spirits.

The summer residence of the Morelands lay about a mile beyond the Argyll mansion, out of the village proper, on a hillside, which sloped down to the river. It was surrounded by fine grounds, and commanded one of the loveliest views of the Hudson.

"A spirit in my feet
Led me, who knows how?"

in the direction of this now vacant and solitary place—solitary, I believed, with the exception of the gardner and his wife, who lived in a cottage back of the gardens, and who remained the year round, he to attend to outdoor matters, and she to give housekeeper's care to the closed mansion.

The place had never looked more beautiful to me, not even in the bloom of its June foliage and flowers, than it did as I approached it on this occasion. It had been the intention of the young couple to make this their permanent home after their marriage, going to the city only for a couple of the winter months. The very next week, I had heard, Eleanor expected to go down to help Henry in his selection of new furniture.

As I neared the house by the garden, I came nearly upon the portico, which extended across its western front, before I perceived that it was occupied. Sitting on its outer edge, with one arm half wound around one of its pillars, and her bonnet in the grass at her feet, I beheld the sewing girl after whom I had dispatched an officer to New York. She did not perceive me, and I had an opportunity of studying the face of the woman who had fallen under my suspicion, when she was unaware that my eye was upon it, and when her soul looked out of it, unvailed in the security of solitude. The impression which she made upon me was that of despair. It was written on attitude and expression. It was neither grief nor remorse—it was blank despair. It must have been half an hour that I remained quiet, watching her. In all that time she never stirred hand nor eyelid. Her glance was upon the greensward at her feet. When I turn to that page of my memory I see her, photographed, as it were, upon every fold of the dark dress, which was some worsted substance, frayed, but neat; the black shawl, bordered, drawn close about the slender shoulders, which had the slight, habitual stoop of those who ply the needle for a living; the jetty hair pushed back from her forehead, the marble whiteness and rigidity of the face and mouth.

It was a face made to express passion. And, although the only passion expressed now was that of despair, so intense that it grew like apathy, I could easily see how the rounded chin and full lips could melt into softer moods. The forehead was rather low, but fair, consorting with the oval of the cheek and chin; the brows dark and rather heavy. I remembered the wild black eyes which I had seen the previous day, and could guess at their hidden fires.

This was a girl to attract interest at any time, and I mutely wondered what had entangled the threads of her fate in the glittering web of a higher fortune, which was now suddenly interwoven with the pall of death. All her movements had been such as to confirm my desire to ascertain her connection, if any, with the tragedy. It seemed to me that if I could see her eyes, before she was conscious of observance, I could tell whether there was guilt, or only sorrow, in her heart; therefore I remained quiet, waiting. But I had mistaken my powers, or the eyes overbore them. When she did lift them, as a steamer came puffing around the base of the mountain which ran down into the river at the east, and they suddenly encountered mine, where I stood not ten feet from her, I saw only black, unfathomable depths, pouring out a trouble so intense that my own gaze dropped beneath their power.

She did not start upon observing me, which as I thought, a guilty person, buried in self-accusing reveries, would have done—it seemed only slowly to penetrate her consciousness that a stranger was confronting her; when I raised my eyes, which had sunk beneath the intensity of hers, she was moving rapidly away toward the western gate.

"Miss Sullivan, you have forgotten your bonnet."

With a woman's instinct she put up her hand to smooth her disordered hair, came slowly back and took the bonnet which I extended toward her, without speaking. I hesitated what move to make next. I wished to address her—she was here, in my grasp, and I ought to satisfy myself, as far as possible, about the suspicions which I had conceived. I might do her an irreparable injury by making my feelings public, if she were innocent of any aid or instigation of the crime which had been committed, but there were circumstances which could hardly pass unchallenged. That unaccountable absence of hers on Saturday, from three o'clock until an hour after the murder was committed; the statement of her aunt that she was in the city, and my finding her in this spot, in connection with the midnight visit to the window, and the other things which I had observed, were sufficient to justify inquiry. Yet, if I alarmed her prematurely I should have the less chance of coming upon proofs, and her accomplices, if she had any, would be led to take steps for greater safety. Anyhow, I would make her speak, and find what there was in her voice.

"Your aunt told me that you had gone to New York," I said, stepping along beside her, as she turned away.

"She thought so. Did you come here to see me, sir?" stopping short in her walk, and looking at me as if she expected me to tell my business.

This again did not look like the trepidation of guilt.

"No. I came out for a walk. I suppose our thoughts have led us in the same direction. This place will have an interest to many, hereafter."

"Interest! the interest of vulgar curiosity! It will give them something to talk about. I hate it!" She spoke more to herself than to me, while a ray of fire shot from those black orbs; the next instant her face subsided into that passionate stillness again.

"So do I hate it. I do not like to have the grief of my friends subjected to cold and curious eyes."

"Yet it is a privilege to have the right to mourn. I tell you the sorrow of that beautiful lady he was to have married, is light compared with trouble that some feel. There are those that envy her."

It was not her words, as much as her wild, half-choked voice, which gave effect to them; she spoke, and grew silent, as if conscious that the truth had been wrung from her lips in the ear of a stranger. We had reached the gate, and she seemed anxious to escape through it; but I held it in my hand, looking hard at her, as I said—"It may have been the hand of envy which dashed the cup of fruition from her lips. Her young life is withered never to bloom again. I can imagine but one wretchedness in this world greater than hers—and that is the wretchedness of the guilty person who has *murder* written on his or her soul."

A spasm contracted her face; she pushed at the gate which I still held.

"Ah, don't," she said, "let me pass."

I opened it and she darted through, fleeing along the road which led out around the backward slope of the hill, like to pursued by the stinging fly. Her path was away from the village, so that I hardly expected to see her again that day.

Within two minutes the gardener's wife came up the road to the gate. She had been down to visit the corpse of her young master; her eyes were red with weeping.

"How do you do, Mr. Redfield? These be miserable times, ain't they? My very heart is sore in my breast; but I couldn't cry a tear in the room where he was, a-lying there like life, for Miss Eleanor sat by him like a statute. It made me cold all over to see her—I couldn't speak to save me. The father and mother are just broke down, too."

"How is Miss Eleanor, this morning?"

"The Lord knows! She doesn't do anything but sit there, as quiet as can be. It's a bad symptom to my thinking."

"Who was that went out the gate as I came around the bend? Was it that girl again?"

"Do you mean Leesy Sullivan?"

"Yes, sir. Do you know her? She acts mighty queer, to my thinkin'. She was out here Saturday, sittin' in the summer-house, all alone, 'till the rain began to fall—I guess she got a good soaking going home. I didn't think much about her; it was Saturday, and I thought likely she was taking a holiday, and there's many people like to come here, it's so pleasant. But what's brought her here again to-day is more'n I can guess. Do you know, sir?"

"I do not. But, as you say, there is something queer in the actions of Miss Sullivan. I know that I can trust your discretion, Mrs. Scott, for I have heard it well spoken of. Do not say anything to others, not even to your husband, but keep a watch on that person if she should come here any more. Report to me what she does, and what spot she frequents."

"I will do so, sir. But I don't think any harm of her. She may have been unfortunate enough to think too much of the kindness with which he treated her. If so, I pity her—she could hardly help it, poor thing. Henry Moreland was a young gentleman a good many people loved."

She put her handkerchief to her eyes in a in a fresh burst of tears. Wishing her good-morning, I turned toward the village, hardly caring what I should do next. Mrs. Scott was an American woman, and one to be trusted; I felt that she would be the best detective I could place at that spot.

When I reached the office, on my homeward route, I went in. Mr. Argyll was there alone, his head leaning on his hand, his face anxious and worn, his brow contracted in deep thought. As soon as I came in he sprung up, closed the outer door, and said to me in a low voice:

"Richard, another strange thing has occurred."

I stared at him, afraid to ask what.

"I have been robbed of two thousand dollars."

"When and how?"

"That is what I do not know. Four days ago I drew that amount in bills from the Park Bank. I placed it, in a roll, just as I received it, in my library desk, at home. I locked the desk, and have carried the key in my pocket. The desk has been locked, as usual, every time that I have gone to it. How long the money has been gone I can not say; I never looked after it, since placing it there, until about an hour ago. I wanted some cash for expenses this afternoon, and going for it, the roll was gone."

"Haven't you mislaid it?"

"No. I have one drawer for my cash, and I placed it there. I remember it plainly enough. It has been stolen;" he sat down in his chair with a heavy sigh. "That money was for my poor Eleanor. She was to complete her wedding outfit this week, and the two thousand dollars was for refurnishing the place out at the Grove. I don't care for the loss so much—she doesn't need it now—but it is singular, at this time!"

He looked up at me, vague suspicions which he could not shape floating through his mind.

"Who knew of your having the money?"

"No one, that I am aware of, except my nephew. He drew it for me when he went down to the city last Wednesday."

"Could you identify the money?"

"Not all of it. I only remember that there was one five hundred dollar bill in the package, a fresh issue of the Park Bank, of which, possibly, they may have the number. The rest was city money of various denominations and banks. I can think of but one thing which seems probable. James must have been followed from the city by some professional thief who saw him obtain the money, and kept an eye upon it, waiting for a suitable opportunity, until it was deposited in the desk. The key is a common one, which could be easily duplicated, and we are so careless in this quiet community that a thief might enter at almost any hour of the night. Perhaps the same villain dogged poor Henry in hopes of another harvest."

"You forget that there was no attempt to rob Henry."

"True—true. Yet the murderer may have been frightened away before he had secured his prize."

"In which case, he would have returned, as the body remained undiscovered all night."

"It may be so. I am dizzy with thinking it over and over."

"Try and not think any more, dear sir," I said, gently. "You are feverish and ill now. I am going, this afternoon, with the friends to the city, and I will put the police on the watch for the money. We will get the number of the large bill, if possible, from the bank, and I will have investigations made as to the passengers of Wednesday on the train with James. Have you said anything to him about your loss?"

"I have not seen him since I made the discovery. You may tell him if you see him first, and do what you can, Richard, for I feel as weak as a child."

For a continuation of this remarkable story, see Beadle's Monthly for February, now ready and for sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers; or sent *post-paid*, on receipt of price, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Beadle & Co., Publishers, 118 William street, New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FEMALE EDUCATION.—The Spring Session of H. M. TWINING'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, will commence the FIRST OF FEBRUARY NEXT; Diamond Street, opposite the Court House, where a few applicants can then be admitted. ja20:d1wE

MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—An Adjourned Meeting of the Steamboat Captains will be held at the Rooms of the Agents, No. 90 Water st., on THURSDAY MORNING, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance is desired, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order. ja23:2td

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the FULLER RESERVE OIL CO. will be held at the office of the Treasurer, 23 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, 24th day of January, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing officers to serve for the ensuing year. By order of (ja13:1wM) THE BOARD.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PARK SKATING CO., January 24th, 1866.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company, at JNO. K. SHINN'S OFFICE, in the Penn street Freight Station of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Co., on FRIDAY EVENING next, 26th inst., at 7 o'clock. Important business will be brought before the meeting.
ja24:2td O. METCALF, Secretary.

EAST LIBERTY.—The Freeholders of East Liberty and vicinity, are requested to meet at BURCHFIELD'S SCHOOL HOUSE, in said village, on TUESDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 7 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on Boundary Lines for the contemplated Borough.
SPRINGER HARBAUGH,
JAMES B. LYON,
FRANCIS SELLERS, Committee.
CHAS. W. BATCHELOR,
PATRICK KERR.
ja20:3td

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE AT THE SOLDIERS' HOME, WASHINGTON STREET. On Wednesday, January 24th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold the following articles: 300 white China plates; 100 do cups and saucers; dishes, bowls, knives and forks, spoons, glass-ware, &c.; bedspreads, comforts, blankets, sheets, mattresses, pillows, 200 new muslin shirts, 150 pairs new muslin drawers, 75 new flannel shirts, 200 yards rag carpet, 200 chairs, 60 walnut lounges, 3 cherry wardrobes, 2 bureaus, tables, bedsteads, &c., all of which are in good condition. Terms cash.
ja22 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

FURNITURE, BOOKCASES, BEDDING, CARPETS, &c., &c., AT AUCTION.—On Thursday Morning, Jan. 25th, at 10 o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 and 57 Fifth street, will be sold, a large quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, &c., &c., embracing dressing and plain bureaus, sideboards, 2 new bookcases, side and round tables, cane seat, wood and arm chairs and rockers, stands, dining and kitchen tables, turn-post and cottage bedsteads, washstands, trundle bed, feather beds and bolsters, spring beds, husk and straw mattresses, comforts, spreads, pillows, sheets, blankets, sewing machines, glassware, cutlery, cook stove, fenders, clocks, large and small mirrors, new and second-hand ingrain carpets, oil cloths, matting, rugs and a general assortment of household goods.
ja22 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE WEST CHESTER ACADEMY AND MILITARY INSTITUTE.—The Second Term of the Scholastic Year, commences on the 1st of February, and closes on the 28th of June next. Boys and Young Men thoroughly prepared for business or College. The Principal, who is also the head teacher, is assisted by TEN gentlemen of ability, tact and experience.

Having purchased the large and commodious School property near West Chester, lately occupied by the Pennsylvania Military Academy, he designs removing his School there in a few weeks. After the removal the Military department, though at present very efficient and flourishing, will be abandoned.

For Catalogues, apply to the Principal,
WILLIAM F. WYERS, A. M.,
ja24:lmM at West Chester, Penna.

RE-PLATING.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR MONEY.

By having your Old Table Ware RE-PLATED WITH SILVER. CASTORS, TEA SETS, WAITERS, FORKS, ICE PITCHERS, KNIVES, SPOONS, CAKE BASKETS, &c., can all be re-plated and made to LOOK AND WEAR EQUAL TO NEW AT A SMALL COST.
JOHN M. CORNWELL,
de11:m&wtc No. 78 St. Clair Street.

WANTS.

WANTED.—WAGONER.—A Sober and industrious DRIVER can find steady employment. Apply at REYMER & BROS.,
ja23:tf Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

WANTED.—AGENTS.—To Sell a Work of absorbing interest and permanent value—"Grant and his Campaigns," by Henry Coffee. Also, "Sherman and his Campaigns," by Col. Bowman. For particulars, apply to or address A. ELLIS, 67 Fourth street,
ja16:3tmeod&s Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED.—AGENTS.—Experienced Canvassers wanted to canvass the Western part of this State (Penna.) with PHOTO-CHROMATIC PORTRAIT OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN—just issued, and is far superior to anything now before the public. Address WYNKOOP & CO., Box 175, Philadelphia Pa. ja20:1wME

WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS GAS AND STEAM FITTER. None need apply but first rate hands. Good wages and steady employment. Enquire at T. T. EWENS', successor to Addy & Ewens, 105 Wood street. ja5

WANTED.—A Purchaser for over FOUR HUNDRED ACRES of Land in Iowa, or an exchange for City Property. The land is in Hamilton county, adjoining Webster City, Iowa. The owner can be seen at the GAZETTE office, every day, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

WANTED.—AGENTS.—To sell a work of absorbing interest and permanent value—"Grant and his Campaigns," by Henry Coppee. Also, "Sherman and his Campaigns," by Col. Bowman. For particulars, apply to or address A. ELLIS, 67 Fourth street,
5t:m Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED.—To give away, in order to get them introduced, THREE NEW INVENTIONS, worth $30, of the greatest utility. This is the greatest gift ever offered to the public. Send your address and enclose 60 cents to cover expense of forwarding. J. ROGERS, Box 219, Cincinnati, Ohio. ja13:1w:m

WANTED.—A respectable family to adopt a MALE CHILD, two months old, where it would be received and treated as one of the family. Any person wishing to take charge of such, can gain further information by applying at the INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 75 Third street. Reference required. ja23:2td

WANTED.—AGENTS.—EVERY BOOK AGENT SHOULD SELL STORKE & BROCKETT'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, and every reader should have it. It is a Military and Political History, and is at once the CHEAPEST and the BEST. Examine, then judge. 1600 pages, 200 Portraits, Maps, Battle Scenes, &c. Also, OTHER POPULAR WORKS. Terms very liberal, and Agents clear daily from $10 to $20. Address THE AUBURN PUBLISHING CO., Auburn, N. Y.

WANTED.—$1,500 PER YEAR! —We want AGENTS everywhere to sell our IMPROVED TWENTY-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES, three new kinds, under and upper feed; warranted five years. Above salary or large commission paid. The ONLY Machine sold in United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap Machines are INFRINGEMENTS. Circulars *free*. Address or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.
de26:deod&M&WF

WANTED.—AGENTS.—EMPLOYMENT FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS AND ALL OTHERS.—Great Sale of Jewelry, Silverware, &c. &c. The Hamilton & Co.'s GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION. Our agents are making from Five to Thirty Dollars per day, and we still want more. Late invoices from Europe have swelled our stock to over One Million Dollars. A splendid assortment of Watches, Rings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelry of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, selling at $1 each. Send 25 cents for certificate, and you will see what you are entitled to; or send $1 for five certificates, or $5 for thirty; or send a ten-cent stamp for terms to agents, which are of the most liberal kind. Now is your time. Write plainly your name, city, county and state, to HAMILTON & CO., Box 5678, P. O., New York. Salesroom, 36 Liberty street, New York. no20:3m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, with immediate possession, a two story Frame House, situate in the village of Mount Washington. For further particulars enquire of G. H. TOWER,
ja17:1md Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth st.

FOR SALE, the Stock and Interest of one of the BEST MILLINERY AND CLOAK ESTABLISHMENTS IN ALLEGHENY CITY, as the proprietors is about to quit business. Address Lock Box No. 134, Allegheny City. ja17:2w

FOR SALE—155 acres of Coal, situate in Smith township, Washington county, Penna., near the line of the Steubenville Railroad, at Midway Station, about 21 miles from the city. For further particulars, enquire of G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street, or to WILLIAM C. CAMPBELL, on the premises. ja20:tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.—14 acres of Land, situate in Scott township, Allegheny Co., Pa., on the Washington road, about five miles from the city. The improvements are a Frame House with 7 rooms and hall, frame stable, spring house, a good Orchard of apple, peach, pear and plum trees. This property is very desirable for a country residence. For further information inquire of G. H. TOWER,
ja20:1mdm Real Estate Agent, 164 Fourth st.

NO. 32 HEMLOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, FOR SALE.—A neat, well built Brick Dwelling House, in a pleasant location, a short distance from Federal street, with lot 18 feet front by 98 deep; hall, seven rooms, finished attic, gas and water fixtures; will be sold at a bargain. For price and terms, apply at the Real Estate office of S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
ja23 51 Market street.

FOR SALE—A two story Brick House on Western avenue, Allegheny, containing seven rooms, bath-room, large hall and finished garret; hot and cold water and gas in every room; Lot 22½ feet front by 125 feet; street cars to the door; fruit trees, grapery, &c. Also, a Lot adjoining, 22½ by 125 feet, will be sold with the above, or separate. For particulars, apply of R. MITCHELL, 137 Federal street, Allegheny. ja24:1wMx

FOR SALE—A first class Residence, containing 13 rooms, finished in modern style, with marble mantles, gas in every room, with fine shrubbery and fruit trees, brick carriage house, stable and ice-house; Lot 50 feet front by 273 feet deep, situate on second bank, Allegheny. Also, 1,848 acres of Timber Land, situate in Elk county, Pa., within a few miles of Philadelphia and Erie R. R., said to underlaid with coal. Enquire of J. ALVAN EUWEE, No. 107 Fifth street. ja24:1wdM

ONLY $12,000!—FOR SALE.— That Large TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING situate at Sewickley, and built originally for a Boarding School. It is 50 feet wide by 132 feet long, and contains large and small rooms to the number of FORTY. Three acres of ground, with shade trees, garden, shrubbery, &c. It would make a good Boarding House, for which it was used last year, or, with a little addition of back buildings, would make a row of good dwelling-houses. For further particulars, apply to S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
ja20 51 Market Street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—14 Acres of Land, situate in Scott township, Allegheny county, Pa., on the old Washington road, about five miles from the city. The improvements are, a FRAME HOUSE, with seven rooms and hall, Frame Stable, Spring House, a good Orchard of Apple, Peach, Pear and Plum trees. This property is very desirable for a country residence. For further information, inquire of G. H. TOWER,
Real Estate Agent,
ja20:1mdm No. 164 Fourth St.

FOR SALE—A Farm, containing about 200 acres, situate in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, Pa., on the Monongahela river, one mile from the Borough of West Elizabeth. The improvements are a two story Brick House with six rooms, Frame House, two stories, with six rooms and a good cellar, corn cribs, wagon sheds and other outbuildings; about 50 acres of the very best river bottom. This property is well located for gardening purposes, and will be sold at a very reduced price. Call quickly and secure one of the best farms on the Monongahela river. G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street. ja16:tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A well finished two story NEW HOUSE on Wylie street, near corner of Chatham, with wide hall, double parlors, dining room and kitchen on first floor; rooms corresponding on second floor; marble mantles; slate roof; large yard; within a few minutes' walk of the Post Office. Also, on far end of same lot, a most convenient two story Brick, containing four large rooms, two down and two up, cellar whole length of building. Inquire of DR. STERRETT, 277 Penn street. ja17:4td:me

FOR SALE,

THREE DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS On Pennsylvania avenue, near the toll-gate; each lot 20 by 116 feet to an alley. JOHN D. BAILEY,
ja15 Wilkins Hall.

FOR SALE—WHITE OAK LUMBER.—100,000 feet of 2 inch plank, 10 to 18 feet long; 100,000 feet Sawed Timber. Bills cut to order and delivered in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Cross Ties, Plow Beams and Pit Posts. Mills at West Middlesex, on line of Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, Mercer county, Pa. Address H. K. WICK & CO., West Middlesex, Mercer Co., Pa., or THOS. S. MILLER, Box 1277, or No. 4 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh. ja15:1md

$4,500 WILL PURCHASE THAT DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, situated 15 minutes' walk from Ferry Landing. The house is large and neatly finished, with an extensive view of the river and railroad, with 1¼ acres of ground, arranged with garden and fruit in great abundance, well watered and in good neighborhood; stable and carriage house. Apply soon to
ja23 B. McLAIN & CO.

FOR SALE—A Valuable Country Residence at Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one and a half miles from Wilkinsburg; Eleven acres 136 perches of Land; a fine new Dwelling containing ten rooms and cellar underneath; Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information, call at No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.
no7:dtf J. S. KING.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE MOUNT HOPE PROPERTY, AT WOODS' RUN STATION.—Fifteen acres of Land, Brick Dwelling with 10 rooms and garret, plenty of soft water and fruit of all kinds; ten minutes' walk from Federal street Depot, Allegheny. Enquire of the subscriber, at his MACHINE AND OIL TOOL WORKS, 32 and 34 Ohio street, Allegheny.
oc31:3md

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT

MANUFACTURING SITE,

Near Woods' Run, consisting of 5¼ acres, with a broad river front and extending to the railroad; eligibly situated for any kind of business. For terms, apply to WM. H. WAKEHAM,
ja5:2w:M&K 115 Beaver street, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR RENT.

PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS TO LET, in buildings corner of Federal and Water sts., Allegheny. These rooms would suit very well for a Society of any kind needing such for holding meetings. The ground covered is 40 by 60 feet. Inquire on second floor of same building.
ja19:MEtf R. H. DAVIS.

FOR RENT,

TWO LARGE ROOMS, FIRST FLOOR, No. 60 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, suitable for an Insurance Office, Bank, Sewing Machine Room, or Professional Office.

A LARGE ROOM,

Corner of Third and Market streets; Basement of 77 and 79 Third street; Second Floor Office, No. 98 Grant street. Enquire of
ja13 McMASTER, GAZZAM & CO.

FOR RENT,

STORES NOS. 52 AND 56 MARKET ST.

ALSO, TWO LARGE SECOND STORY ROOMS

OVER 58 AND 60 MARKET STREET.

Enquire of M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 98 Grant street, (near Fifth.)

FOR RENT—STEAM GRIST MILL, situate on the Monongahela River, in McKeesport, a STEAM GRIST MILL, with four run of burrs, with abundant power, and excellent machinery, in good order. The Mill is well located for business, and enjoys a good country custom. Possession will be given when sold. Title indisputable. For further information, apply on the premises, or address by mail, GEO. SMITH, McKeesport, Pa. ja17:1wM

FOR RENT—OFFICES—In Fruit House Building, corner of St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, a number of desirable ROOMS, suitable for Offices. Enquire of
G. FOLLANSBEE, Sec'y,
ja17:1wM 31 Fifth street.

SHELLED CORN—3000 bushels prime Shelled Corn in store and for sale by
ja24 CULP & SHEPARD,
347 Liberty street.

MEDICAL.

MAGNETIC OIL.

FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN.

Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Rheumatism.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Neuralgia.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Sore Throat.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Swellings.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Old Sores.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Frosted Limbs.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Weak Joints.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Nervous Affections.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Stiff Joints.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Ear-ache.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Spinal Diseases.
Reed's Magnetic Oil

is now the best and cheapest Pain-Killer and Liniment in the country. Price 25 cents. For sale by all respectable dealers in medicines.

SIMON JOHNSTON, Sole Agent,
ja10 Corner Smithfield and Fourth Streets.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

DRY GOODS, BEDDING, &C.,

In Original Packages.

Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 Market street, Nashville, on TUESDAY, February 6, 1866.

BEDDING.

2,000 Hair Mattrasses, jointed;
15,000 Hair Pillows;
47,000 Bed Ticks;
22,000 Counterpanes, Linen and Marsailles;
20,000 Mosquito Bars;
51,000 Pillow Cases;
45,000 Pillow Ticks;
80,000 Sheets, Linen and Cotton.

CLOTHING.

42,000 Shirts;
40,000 Drawers;
25,000 Dressing Gowns;
19,000 Socks;
10,000 Slippers;
10,000 Night Caps.

SUNDRIES.

34,000 Towels, full size, huckaback;
17,000 Roller Towels, crash;
1,000 Napkins;
2,000 yards Red Flannel;
2,400 " Gutta Percha Cloth;
1,008 Gutta Percha Blankets;
1,000 India Rubber Cushions and Pillows;
1,000 Canvas Hammocks;
1,000 " Blanket Cases;
10,000 pounds Oakum and Tow.
Cotton Bats, Cotton Wadding, Tape, &c.

A small portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.

ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surg. and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
ja16:16td Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Large Sale of Fine Surgical Instruments.

Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, Public Square, Nashville, Tenn., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1866.

200 General Operating Cases;
25 Minor do do
25 Exsecting and Trephining Cases;
55 Post Mortem Cases, large;
100 Dissecting Cases;
250 Pocket Cases, two folds;
250 do do three folds;
150 Stomach Pumps, part flute-key valve;
100 Teeth Extracting Instruments;
750 Davidson's Self-injecting Syringes;
1,000 Scarificators;
12,000 Cupping Glasses and Tins;
1,500 Trusses, single and double;
1,400 Scissors;
5,000 Tourniquets, all patterns;
1,500 Hard Rubber Syringes, assorted sizes;
800 Sets Splints, all sizes;
Stethoscopes, Tongue Depressors, Syringes hypodermic, &c., Obstetrical Cases, Speculums, Lancets, &c., &c., &c.

A portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The balance are entirely new. The general operating cases contain instruments for amputations, exsections, minor operations, and sets of Catheters and Sounds.

At same place, on WEDNESDAY, February 14th, will be sold, a stock of

New Blank Books, Stationery, Wrapping Paper, and 3,000 Standard Medical Books,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

140 copies Gray's Anatomy;
50 " Dunglison's Medical Dictionary;
250 " Practice Medicine, Woods', Bennet's, Watson's, &c.;
50 " Dalton's Physiology;
30 " Virchow's Pathology;
150 " Surgery—Gross, Erichsen, Ferguson, &c., &c.;
400 " U. S. Dispensatory;
50 " Beck's Jurisprudence;
50 " Parrish's Pharmacy;
40 " Therapeutics, Wood and Stille;
200 " Minor Surgery;
675 " Surgical Anatomy;
70 " Chemistry, Fownes;
20 " Webster's Dictionary, &c., &c., &c.;
650 Blank Books, 4 quires Cap, ½ bound;
1,000 " " small ½ to;
225 " " fine, whole bound;
500 Reams Writing Paper, cap, letter and note;
700 " Wrapping " assorted;
1,100 Inkstands, various patterns;
200,000 Envelopes, assorted;
3,000 Blank Books, miscellaneous;
300 Portfolios;
Pencils, Pens, Ink, &c.

Same of the Medical Books are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The books and Instruments can be inspected the day before the sale. Catalogues may be had on application.

ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surg. and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
ja23:15td Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDINANCE AND ORDINANCE STORES.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at FORT MONROE ARSENAL, Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large quantity of Stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

400 Field, Siege and Sea Coast Cannon, wrought and cast iron, smooth-bore and rifled, of calibres varying from three to eleven inches, including 22 cast-iron Guns, unfinished.
36 Mortars, cast-iron, 12 pdr., 24 pdr., 8 inch and 10 inch.
28,328 Shot Shell, spherical case, grape and canister, for smooth-bore and rifled guns, of calibres varying from 10 pdr. to 10 inch.
432 Breech-Loading Carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Maynard's" and "North's" new and repaired; Muskets and Rifles, U. S. manufacture, new and repaired.
340 Muskets and Rifles, U. S. manufacture, new and repaired.
604 Foreign Rifles, "Austrian," cal. 54, new and repaired.
17 Smooth-Bore Pistols, cal. 54, new.
192 Breech-Loading Carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Sharp's" and "Starr's."
27 Rifles, "Henry's" and "Spencer's."
1,582 Muskets and Rifles, U. S. and foreign manufacture, of various calibres.
525 Revolvers, "Colt's" "Remington's" and "Lefaucheux's," calibres 44 and 36.
1,072 Sabres and Swords.
6,444,000 Rounds of Ball Cartridges, for carbines, muskets, rifles and pistols.
A large lot of Artillery Implements and Equipments.
A large lot of Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements and Horse Equipments.
A lot of Rope, Paulins, Buckles, Rings, &c., together with a large quantity of Smith and Carpenters' Tools.

Samples of Small Arms can be seen at Fort Monroe Arsenal and at the U. S. Ordinance Agency, No. 45 Worth street, New York City.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance. All other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from date of sale.

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. of Ord. and Bvt. Col. U. S. A., Com'g.
ja24:t7feb

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between GEO. SCHEIFFELE and FRED. KOBER, as SCHEIFFELE & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, on January 19th, 1866, said Kober having bought out said Scheiffele, and having assumed all the stock, claims, contracts and liabilities of the old firm.
GEORGE SCHEIFFELE.
FREDERICK KOBER.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 23d, 1866.—ja24:3tM

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of GAMBLE & SLACKER, Temperanceville, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by GEO. K. GAMBLE. All parties indebted to same will please call and settle, and those having claims will present them.
GEO. K. GAMBLE.
JOHN M. SLACKER.
January 13th, 1866.—ja20:3tE

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of SIMPSON & KNOX, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm will please make payment at once, and those having claims against said firm will present them for payment immediately, at the old stand, Federal street, or No. 79, West side Diamond, Allegheny.
J. W. SIMPSON,
ROBERT KNOX,
ANDREW KNOX.
ALLEGHENY, January 1st, 1866.—ja3:1wME

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of "S. JONES & CO." is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by their successors, JAMES T. BRADY & CO.
MICHAEL JONES,
JAS. T. BRADY.

IN RETIRING from Business, I cheerfully recommend JAMES T. BRADY & CO. to my friends and patrons.
MICHAEL JONES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves together under the name and style of JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Bankers and Brokers.
JAMES T. BRADY,
ja3:3d CALVIN ADAMS.

DRAUGHTING.

GENERAL

DRAUGHTING OFFICE

And Patent Agency.

No. 12 St. Clair st., near Suspension Bridge
H. P. GENGEMBRE Civil Engineer
Residence No. 24 Bay street.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

DRUM & SLACK,

Have on hand a Large Assortment of

MOWING MACHINES,
HORSE RAKES,
STRAW CUTTERS,
SCYTHES AND
HAY RAKES,

At No. 28 and 30 Ohio St., Allegheny
ch

STOCK BROKERS.

S. S. BRYAN, Broker in Stocks, BONDS AND REAL ESTATE, 57 Fourth St., (Burke's Building,) buys and sells on commission, Bank, Railway, Insurance, Petroleum and other Stocks, and Government, Railway and other Bonds. Orders executed by telegraph at the New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards. ja13

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1866. 1866.

PITTSBURGH

GAZETTE!

GREATLY ENLARGED

AND

Otherwise Improved,

TWELVE COLUMNS

ADDITIONAL SPACE

AND

NO INCREASE IN PRICE.

The Afternoon Edition

OF THE

GAZETTE

Has been Enlarged to the Extent

OF

TWELVE COLUMNS,

UNIFORM WITH THE

MORNING EDITION,

WITHOUT ANY INCREASE

IN SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

THE

Morning Edition

Will be Furnished to Carriers at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

AND

Delivered to Subscribers

AT

FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

Liberal arrangements have been made for

SPECIAL DISPATCHES

FROM THE

Leading News Centres

RELIABLE MARKET REPORTS,

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE

GAZETTE!

Local News,

MISCELLANY,

With Foreign and Domestic

CORRESPONDENCE,

AND

EDITORIALS

Discussing the leading topics of the day—printed on CLEAR PAPER

WITH

NEW AND ELEGANT TYPE.

THE GAZETTE

NOW CLAIMS TO BE

The Cheapest and Best

NEWSPAPER

In Western Pennsylvania.

Advertising,

WITH THE ADVANTAGE OF ALL EDITIONS,

AT REASONAALE PRICES.

DRY GOODS TRIMMINGS.

EXTRA SALE

OF

WINTER DRY GOODS,

AT

Large Reductions,

UNTIL

February First,

AT

BATES & BELL'S.

ja3

PRICES MARKED DOWN.

We are now closing out our

WINTER GOODS

At Very Low Prices,

PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK.

BARGAINS CAN BE HAD IN

Negligee Shirts for Men and Boys;
Vests and Drawers of Shaker Flannel, Wool and Merino;
Warm Gloves and Woolen Hosiery;
Woolen Scarfs, Mufflers and Nubias;
Handmade Zephyr Articles;
Woolen Gaiters and Mittens;
Balmoral Skirts for Ladies and Misses.

F. H. EATON,
(Successors to EATON, MACRUM & CO.,)
ja18 No. 17 FIFTH STREET.

GREATER BARGAINS

THAN EVER.

The Entire Stock

OF

Boots, Shoes, Balmorals, Gums,

DRY GOODS,

Blankets, Flannels, Hoop Skirts,

SHAWLS, FURS, WOOLEN GOODS,

Hosiery, Gloves, &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES, to close out Winter Stock, at the POPULAR EMPORIUM.

M'Clelland's Auction House,

55 and 57 Fifth Street.

GREAT

Holiday Sale

AT

Nos. 78 AND 80 MARKET STREET

PRESENTS FOR EVERYBODY.

Embroideries of All Kinds

FINE SLIPPER AND
OTTOMAN PATTERNS,
LINEN AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
WOOLEN GOODS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
IN ENDLESS VARIETY,
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SCARFS, SCARF PINS
AND SLEEVE BUTTONS.

Fancy Goods.

We have made this department a SPECIALTY. We will be receiving

NEW GOODS

Every Day During the Holiday Season.

FINE WORK BOXES,
ESCRITOIRES,
PERFUME BOXES,
LADIES' COMPANIONS,
SATCHELS,
CIGAR STANDS,
CIGAR CASES,
WATCH STANDS,
ALBUMS,
JEWEL CASES,
FANCY COMBS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

Customers will find our prices

Lower than any Other House in the City

GIVE US A CALL, AT

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.

de11

CLOSING OUT SALE.

BARGAINS IN WINTER GOODS,

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,

91 FIFTH STREET.

In order to reduce our stock, we have MARKED DOWN the price of

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
WOOL SCARFS AND COMFORTS,
MERINO AND WOOL HOSE,
WINTER GLOVES AND MITTENS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
KNIT SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
WOOL HOODS AND NUBIAS,
RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS.

A splendid assortment of

TRAVELING SHIRTS

Of elegant styles, at less prices than ever before.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock, at

19 Fifth Street.

MACRUM & CARLISLE.

ja11

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We would respectfully announce the WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Trade, that

Annual Clearing-Out Sale

Has Commenced,

AND IS NOW

IN FULL BLAST.

Win Hosiery and Gloves,
REDUCED IN PRICE.
Balmorals,
VERY CHEAP.
Embroideries of All Kinds,
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Woolen Goods,
Such as Hoods, Sontags and Shawls, VERY LOW.
Ladies' & Gents' Undergarments
MARKED DOWN.
FANCY GOODS AT COST.

The balance of our Dry Goods will be sold REGARDLESS OF COST, AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO'S,

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

AT

W. W. MOORHEAD'S,

81 Market St.

LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS,
WOOLEN GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS, &c., &c.,
GENTS' AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.
MOORHEAD'S, 81 Market street.

he Pittsburgh Gazette.

EDNESDAY, JANUARY

ADVERTISING RATES
ablished by the Press of Pittsburgh

STANDING MATTER.

Square of Ten Lines, Eight Words to the Line, or 3-4 Inch Space.

TIME.	Daily.	3 t. a week	2 t. a week	1 t. a week
ime	75			
times	1 25			
e times	1 75			
times	2 20			
times	2 60			
imes, one week	3 00	2 00	1 50	1 00
a times	3 40			
at times	3 75			
times	4 10			
times	4 50			
en times	4 75			
lve times, 2 weeks	5 00	3 25	2 50	1 75
e weeks	7 00	5 00	3 50	2 50
month	9 00	6 00	4 50	3 00
months	15 00	10 00	7 50	5 00
e months	18 00	12 00	9 00	6 00
months	33 00	22 00	16 50	11 00
year	54 00	36 00	27 00	18 00
CHANGEABLE ONCE A WEEK.				
month	11 00	7 00	5 50	4 00
months	17 00	11 50	8 50	5 75
e months	24 00	16 00	12 00	8 00
months	42 00	28 00	21 00	14 00
year	72 00	48 00	36 00	24 00

HE newspapers of the city have unani- usly agreed upon this advance in the s of advertising.

hey have been forced into it by the in- ased price of everything that enters into cost of making up a newspaper. Com- ition has just advanced 5 cents per 1000 s, and the increase in the price of white er alone is sufficient to justify the nge in the prices of advertising. Since time of the first change in advertising s, prices of labor and material have rly doubled, and the only alternative of wspaper publishers, at present is to do alt other dealers do, in similar circum- nces. Even as it is, alt'ough we are ing as much for materials, and labor as papers in other Western cities, the rates advertising given above are twenty-five cent. below those charged in Cincinnati l elsewhere.

CHILI AND SPAIN.

he people of the United States are in- med of the belligerent course of the anish monarchy towards the republic of lli; but are not generally posted as to pretexts by which that course is excus- or justified. To remedy this defect of formation, the Chilian representatives in s country have published in pamphlot m the essential portion of the corres- ondence between the governments on the bject matters in controversy.

From these diplomatic letters it appears at the Spanish minister to Chili, made, in ay last, eleven distinct complaints. ost of these were trivial; as that the Span- flag displayed at his residence had been sulted by cries from the populous; that me newspapers had commented tartly on conduct of Spain towards Peru, and d not been suppressed; that a Spanish tional vessel had experienced difficulty procuring a supply of coal; that Chilians ho had emigrated to Peru with a view to tering the military service of that power, d not been arrested; and that some horses rchased in Chili had been taken into ru.

Under date of May 16th, the Chilian Min- er of Foreign Affairs replied to each of ese eleven charges with great circumstan- ality and fullness, and to such effect that e Spanish Minister, on May 20th, expres- d himself as entirely satisfied with the planations.

September 17th a Spanish squadron ar- ved, and the Admiral re-produced those me eleven complaints and demanded, in e name of his government, ample satis- ction. In case this was withheld, he an- unced his intention "to exercise meas- res of hostility against the republic.'

The measures of redress he required were ot forthcoming, and hence the hostilities pain has waged against Chili.

No fair-minded person can read the offi- al documents referred to, and not be im- ressed with the fact that the reason assigned y Spain for her aggressions on Chili are nsubstantial, if not frivolous. There was least a desire to humiliate the republic, nd perhaps an intention to make a con- uest of it.

Recontruction of Mississip pi.

If we are to believe the accounts received om Mississippi, the leaven of loyalty is not orking to a very encouraging extent in that econstructed State. A correspondent, writ- g from Jackson, on the 6th inst., concerning he negro, says:

I will not attempt to record or even to enu- erate the abuses of which I have knowledge. hippings without mercy, tying up by the humbs, beating with clubs, pounding with istols, cutting with knives, shooting, and in very way maltreating and sometimes murder- ng. This statement sounds harshly, but cer- ied records will prove its dreadful truth. till it would be safe to say that but a small inority of these cases are even reported; nd of all that are reported, the majority are ost sight of in the dusty files of official re- ords. It is not my purpose to excite any un- ue ill-feeling toward Southern people, but will simply chronicle facts and leave every one o form his own conclusions.

He then adds, that if a negro makes the least tep awry he is soon on his way to immortali- y. The Freedmen's Bureau is shorn of its ower, while the military, with its small and cattered garrison, cannot afford adequate protection. As an illustration of the prevailing sentiment, a number of Federal soldiers have recently been killed by citizens, and the murderers have gone unpunished.

The correspondent from whom we have quoted says, in one instance the civil authorities refused to permit a military detail to arrest the murderers of a soldier, and by the time the detail was reinforced the culprits had been spirited away. A few weeks since an old man, a good, loyal citizen, who had been forced to leave the country on account of his Union sentiments, returned to his home near Bahalia. In a few days afterward he was murdered, not for money or revenge, but simply for being a Union man. No one seemed to care. The civil authorities took no cognizance of the affair; there was not even a Coroner's inquest.

To secure pardons, obtain seats in Congress, save their property from confiscation, and get everything under their control, comprises the sum total of the aims and labors of the Mississippians.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

LOYALTY IN KENTUCKY.—Persons now in Washington, recently from Kentucky, declare it as their firm belief that the Legislature will elect John C. Breckinridge to the United States Senate, if they feel that it is safe to do so. The last time he attempted to enter Washington was at the head of an army of rebels. Now he takes the more polite way of re-introducing himself to congressional circles, by getting the credentials of a Senator from the doubtful State of Kentucky.

THE ADMINISTRATION IN CONNECTICUT.—It has leaked out that the Federal office-holders, in Connecticut, Postmasters, Revenue Collectors, Tide-waiters, etc., are making strenuous efforts to get possession of the Union State Convention which is to assemble at Hartford on February 14. The intention is to have resolutions passed there indorsing the President's reconstruction policy whatever that may be; to instruct the Congressional delegation of the State to vote for the early re-admission of Tennessee, and generally to have the Union party of Connecticut put forth a platform calculated to secure the movers in the possession of their plans. Senator Dixon left Washington for New York a few evenings since, it is believed for the purpose of conferring with a delegation of Connecticut office-holders upon the measures to be adopted to insure the success of this movement, and especially the platforms to be adopted.

EXCURSION TO THE SOUTHERN STATES.—The House Committee on Freedmen's Affairs or a portion of the members will shortly visit some of the Southern States. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company has tendered to them the use of a special train from Washington to Lynchburgh. Representative Kelly, in reply to the President of the Road, thanks him for his kindness and says the committee will name an early day for the proposed tour of observation.

Divorces by Wholesale.

We have noticed in some of our exchanges lately advertisements of "Divorces legally procured without trial," "Private consultations on divorces," &c. Western papers give some explanation of these notices. The Fort Wayne *Gazette* remarks that the annulling of marriages has become an immense business in Indiana, and asserts that "associations have been formed in the larger cities, with agencies throughout the Western States, especially in Indiana, to procure divorces for all imaginable persons, and for all imaginable causes, or for no cause whatever."

The St. Louis *Dispatch* thus describes the method of procedure: "It is done in this wise. A man in New York gets tired of his wife, and wishing a divorce calls on the agency in that city, and arranges simply the fee he is to pay. All else is left to the agency. The case is sent to an Indiana lawyer, who commences proceedings, alleging in the complaint a half a dozen sufficient causes, not one of which is true; the case is referred to another of the same class of lawyers, who reports, without hearing a word of evidence in favor of the divorce; the court see it is all right on the record, and unsuspectingly confirms the proceedings and decrees the divorce. A copy of the record is forwarded to the New York agency, and the injured husband, who has been living at home with his unsuspicious wife, coolly informs her she has procured a divorce, and desires her to find another home and make way for the new wife.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEAR the close of the last session of the British Parliament a bill was introduced for clearing the statute book of all useless incumbrances, such as laws which have become inoperative from various causes. The period covered by this bill extends from the revolution of 1688 to the 10th of *George III*. One bill marked for repeal was passed in the 9th year of the reign of Queen Anne, and is entitled "for the preservation of white and other pine trees growing in her Majesty's colonies of New Hampshire, the Massachusetts Bay and province of Maine, Rhode Island and Providence Plantation, the Narragansett country, or King's Province, and Connecticut, in New England, and New York and New Jersey, in America, for the masting her Majesty's navy."

SALE OF THE HOME OF HENRY CLAY.—We learn by Kentucky papers that "Ashland," the home of the great statesman and patriot Henry Clay, has been purchased by the Trustees of the Kentucky University, at a cost of $90,000. The farm contains about 325 acres of the best land in the bluegrass region of Kentucky, and has acquired a national reputation from its having been connected with the memory of the departed statesman.

The Kentucky Agricultural School, which is under the patronage of the State, as well as well as the other schools of the University, will be established at Ashland, and it is proposed to begin the improvements on a most extended scale.

MR. A. T. STEWART, of New York, performed a disagreeable but imperative public duty on Saturday, in causing the arrest of Messrs. G. W. Matsell and W. Mckellar, editors and proprietors of the *National Police Gazette*, on a charge of libel in that they had in last week's issue of their sheet, held him up to reprobation and ignominy, as having involved himself in a disreputable intimacy with a profligate French actress. It is stated that the defendants deny that their scandalous article referred to Mr. Stewart; but no citizen who read it would doubt that he was the person intended. If he was not, the fact will appear on their trial

WE learn from the Springfield *Republican* that the manufacturers in Northern Berkshire will commence next spring to build a large reservoir for the collection and preservation of a sufficient quantity of water to maintain an average flow and supply during the year. They have purchased a large amount of land in Cheshire and Lanesborough, and will build the dam in Cheshire and will flow some 1,800 acres of land. The enterprise will cost about $100,000, but it will very largely increase the water power of the manufacturers in Williamstown, Pownal, Cheshire and Adams, and will prove a profitable investment for them.

A CHICAGO paper says that a demented individual named Henry Kelsey, with unwashed face and unkempt locks, wearing dilapidated garments and a seedy air generally, was picked up in the street on Sunday by officer Shippy, while preaching the near approach of the Judgment Day and its terrors, and praying in the slush and snow for the regeneration of wicked Chicago. He stated that he had left a wife and family in Saratoga county, New York, but he avers that the Lord told him in a vision that "*Chicago was the d—dest city on earth*, and that, like Jonas to the Ninevites, he must go and preach to the Chicagoans."

SINCE the French troops have been withdrawn from the papal States, brigandage has so much increased that the British Government has deemed it wise to warn British subjects that traveling in certain districts is very perilous. It is quite as perilous in some portions of the old kingdom of Naples. The brigands capture men not only to rob them, but also to extort sums for the ransom of the prisoners

AT Berlin and London the longest day has sixteen hours and a half; at Stockholm, eighteen hours and a half; at Hamburg, seventeen hours; at St. Petersburg, nineteen hours; at Tornea, Finland, twenty-one hours and a half; at Walderhaus, Norway, the day lasts, without interruption, from the 21st of May to the 22d of July; and at Spitzbergen the longest day continues for three months and a half. At Hamburg the shortest day has seven hours; at St. Petersburg, five hours; at Tornea, two hours and a half.

A LADY who was coming from Montreal to Portland, had bought a love of silk at the former place, and after entering the cars, a custom-house officer asked her if she had anythihg that required examination. Very innocently she produced her valise, the silk lying in her lap all the while, done up in coarse brown paper, hnd asked the officer to hold that parcel while she exhibited the contents of the valise. The innocent victim, not suspecting that common-looking parcel of being an offender, allowed her to go on her way rejoicing.

A MEMPHIS newspaper correspondent makes the following remarks about Corinth: "This place is rapidly improving. A very large hotel and numerous business houses are in the course of erection, and the population is rapidly increasing. Before the war Corinth had a population of about three thousand, and it was remarkable for its good health. Already much of the town has been rebuilt, and the population is estimated at 2,000."

SOMETHING LIKE A BANKRUPT.—Strange revelations are often made in the Court of Bankruptcy, and one of the strangest came out in London, recently, in the case of Lyon Lewine, one of the partners in the bankrupt firm of Lewine & Morris: According to his admission, the firm began business with a capital of £130, and in about three years they failed with liabilities to the amount of £290,339, or considerably more than a quarter of a million.

THERE are three millions of slaves in Brazil, and the Parliament is now occupied with the consideration of measures increasing their privileges, looking to emancipation as early as the interest of the country will allow. The Government has long been extremely desirous of putting an end to the external slave trade, and its cruisers have effectually abolished it. The Brazilians are said to be anxious to see slavery extinguished from their shores.

THE manufacturing enterprise of Pennsylvania was never as lively as at the present. The latest exhibition of energy in this connection, is that of the capitalists of Bellfonte, Centre county, who are about to erect an immense establishment for the manufacture of Russia sheet-iron, on Spring creek. The *Central Press* says that all the arrangements for the works have been made, and that they will be in operation in a very short time.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 20.—The ship Lancaster sailed for Antwerp this morning with the largest cargo of petroleum ever taken from the United States in one vessel, viz: 8,703 barrels, containing 270,191 gallons of refined and 96,118 gallons of crude oil, valued at over $200,000.

JOHN SEAVER, of Portsmouth, N. H., accomplished the feat in that city, last week, of walking 100 miles in 100 hours, without sleep, completing the task on Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock. Seaver is now, as he expresses it, "almost as good as new." This is said to be the first time this feat was ever successfully undertaken.

THE Albany and Susquehanna Railroad has been completed to within two miles of Otsego, Otsego county. It is delayed at this point by the incompleteness of a bridge on the Susquehanna river. The bridge will, however, soon be finished, and then the road will be pushed along to Unadilla, reaching that place about the 1st of March.

W. M. CLARKE, cashier of the Bank of Rhode Island, while skating upon Eaton's Pond, at Newport, found the handle of a silver coffeepot protruding from the ice. This led to further prospecting, and the result was the discovery of a small silver mine, in the shape of a bag filled with plunder stolen from the residence of Miss Morse of Newport several months ago

THE New Orleans *Picayune* states that nearly one-half of the German immigrants who lately arrived in that city from New York, under contract to work on a plantation in the interior, have refused to fulfil the engagement, and remain in the city, hoping to secure higher wages. The contractor is out of pocket to the amount of their passage money, which, according to agreement, he had paid.

MAJOR HASTINGS and his second colony of Alabama emigrants to Brazil, will sail from New Orleans early in February. They design settling on one of the tributaries of the Amazon.

BILLS have been introduced in both Houses of the Wisconsin Legislature to revive capital punishment, and a strong effort will be made to secure their passage.

DETECTIVE Shangle, of the Eleventh Precinct, New York city, on Saturday night arrested David Schiff and George Boyce, the thieves who on Friday morning last robbed Samuel B. Terry of $18,000 in bills and checks at the corner of Beekman and William streets.

BENJ. PHINNEY, a wealthy farmer at Rockport, Ill., was recently poisoned to death with strychnine by his fifth wife, a pretty girl, whom he married six weeks ago.

THE proprietor of the New York Hotel has removed a large portrait of General Washington in order to make room for one of Robert E. Lee, the traitor general.

THE roads throughout middle Alabama are in a terrible condition, and from Montgomery to Selma impassable.

Large fruit-preserving houses are in course of erection in Rochester, New York, and Buffalo.

BUTLER'S reply to Grant is soon to be published by a New York firm.

EX-SENATOR TOOMBS is in Havana and has plenty of 'spondulicks'—so the letter writers say.

MUCH cotton will be raised in Tennessee this year.

THE Empress of France gave up a proposed journey to this country on account of the cholera.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, JR., is in Bristol, England, recruiting Mormons for Salt Lake City.

Producing Flowers.

To secure a continuous bloom of the tuberose, the first roots should be started in January, in a temperature not less than sixty-five degrees, and if kept regularly not below that temperature, they will flower in May. Those that are wanted to flower out doors, and which are of most interest to general readers, should be started in a green house, hot-bed, or warm room, not sooner than the first of May, and planted out in the flower borders three or four weeks after; thus treated they will begin to bloom in August, and continue in bloom three or four months. In warmer sections of the country there is no necessity for the forwarding treatment, as there dry bulb planted out in May will flower during the autumn months. For a later succession of flowers, say for the months November, December and January, the bulbs should be kept dry and planted by the first or middle of August; these of course, must be grown in the hot bed or green house, as the tuberose is a plant requiring at all times a high temperature. The beauty and fragrance of this flower will repay the little care required to produce it.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PEARL OIL COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, January 15th, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Pearl Oil Refining Company have declared that out of the net earnings of the last six months, ending December 31st, 1865, a dividend of TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE shall be paid on and after February 1st, 1866, and that the remainder of said earnings, Two Dollars per share, shall be reserved in the Treasury as a sinking fund.
ja18-1wMK JOHN J. YOUNG, Secretary.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT having returned to Allegheny City to resume the practice of Medicine, offers his professional services to his friends and the community generally. Office, TILL THE FIRST OF APRIL, at the Drug Store of GEO. A. KELLY, corner of Robinson and Federal streets. ja18:1w2

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER....WM. HENDERSON.
Brilliant success of the charming actress Mrs. GEN. LANDER, formerly
MISS JEAN M. DAVENPORT,
Who will appear in her celebrated character of Pauline.
WEDNESDAY EVENING will be presented Bulwer's beautiful five act play, entitled the
LADY OF LYONS; OR, LOVE AND PRIDE.
Pauline....Mrs. F. W. Lander.
With a support of cast, acknowledged to have no superior.
To conclude with
LOVE IN ALL CORNERS.
Thursday, fourth night of Miss Davenport.

OPERA HOUSE.
LESSEE AND MANAGERESS....ANNIE EBERLE.
Positively the last night but two of the youthful Queen of tragedy,
MISS FANNIE B. PRICE,
And the celebrated Tragedian, Mr. D. HANCHETT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING the performance will commence with the thrilling three act drama of
LUCRETIA BORGIA, THE FEMALE POISONER.
Favorite Dance....Louisa Sylvester.
Pleasing Ballad....Fannie Pierson.
Song....Wm. Bachett.
To conclude with the great two act drama of
TOODLES.
The Female Poisoner Saturday afternoon. Admission 25 cents.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK
NINTH WARD.
The management would respectfully announce that they have secured, for one week, commencing FEBRUARY FIRST,
MISS CARRIE A. MOORE,
THE CONCORD SKATING QUEEN.
Miss MOORE has taken every Prize contended for, for graceful and stylish Skating, and is at present skating before thousands, on the Central Park, Chicago, where she is creating quite a furore among amateurs, old and young.
A GRAND MATINEE,
Will be given EVERY AFTERNOON, at which time Miss Moore will execute a Waltz and Varsovienne on Skates, and various other figures and unique posturings.
The price of admission will be as usual, 25 cents. Season tickets good.
Ample room for 10,000 spectators.
See papers of the day for notice of her arrival.
ja17:td

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RETROUVAY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN HAIR TONIC.
THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE
TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.
RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting it up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In Turkey, in France, in England, in America—everywhere where the "Bandolenian" is known—it is pronounced the *ne plus ultra* of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all metallic poisons that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the toilet.
For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, wholesale.
R. E. SELLERS & CO.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
Principal Depot for United States and Canadas,
JAMES PALMER & CO.,
No. 439 Market street,
de10:1mcod&wT Philadelphia.

AYER'S AGUE CURE, for the speedy cure of *Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.*
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Also, A No. 1 stock and grain farm, containing 300 acres, situate in Cherry Hill Township, Indiana county, Pa., near the village of Greenville. The improvements are a two-story frame house; the largest and best barn in the county; fencing generally good; 250 acres cleared; the remainder well timbered. The land is good, large meadows which produce fine crops of hay. It is very convenient to churches, schools, mills, stores, &c., &c. This property will be sold very cheap and on easy terms.
Also, a farm of about 200 acres, situated in West Wheatfield Township, Indiana county, Penna. The improvements are a good, comfortable, two-story Frame House, with 6 rooms, a large frame barn, carriage house, good corn crib, wash house, bake oven and a two-story stone spring house; about 150 acres cleared and in timothy and clover; a good orchard of apple, peach, pear and quince trees. The fencing is generally good. The land is of a good quality, abundance of limestone, and but a short distance from coal. This property will be sold very cheap.
Also, a Farm of about 240 acres adjoining the above. The improvements are a large two story Log House and a large frame barn; 175 acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation; a small apple orchard; a large two-story milk-house. These two farms united would make a first-rate Stock Farm, or will be sold separately.
Also, a Farm of 170 acres, situated in East Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Pa. The improvements are a large Frame House with 10 rooms, log barn with a good shed all around; 90 acres cleared; two tenement log dwellings; apple orchard; very convenient to church, schools, stores, &c. A portion of the purchase money will be taken in well located land in Iowa.
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Also, several other Farms ranging from $30 to $200 per acre.
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A WELL FURNISHED TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING,
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GROCER, Nos. 1 and 2 DIAMOND,
au6:ly *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce, Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Fish, Carbon and Lard Oil, Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns and all Pittsburgh manufactures generally 113 and 114 Second street, Pittsburgh.

W. CULP....OTIS SHEPARD
CULP & SHEPARD, Commission Merchants and dealers in Flour, Grain and Produce, No. 347 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
Choice brands of Flour for Bakers and Family use constantly on hand. Particular attention paid to filling orders for Merchandise generally. oc6:ly

WM. P. BECK....THOS. MITCHELL.
WM. P. BECK & CO., No. 185 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and dealers in Country Produce, Provisions, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Fish, &c., Produce, Flour, Grain, Seeds, Green and Dried Fruits, &c., Salt and Lime. jy16

JOHN B. CANFIELD, Commission and Forwarding Merchant and wholesale dealer in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Bacon, Flour, Fish, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Saleratus, Linseed and Lard Oils, Dried Fruit, and Produce generally. Nos. 144 and 146 Front street, Pittsburgh.

W. KIRKPATRICK....J. KIRKPATRICK....J. L. FERSON
KIRKPATRICK, BRO. & CO. (Successors to Joseph Kirkpatrick & Bro., Wholesale dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Nails, Glass and Oils Nos. 191 and 193 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. jy28

D. REITER....J. A. GRAFF.
GRAFF & REITER, PRODUCE, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, and purchasing agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures. Warehouse, No. 215 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES DALZELL & SON, Manufacturers of Lard Oil, and Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Crude and Refined Petroleum, Nos. 68 and 70 Water street, Pittsburgh. Advances made on Consignments.

SCHOMAKER & LANG, Wholesale dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Produce, Provisions, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Carbon Oil, Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street, near Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se13:ly

GEORGE S. HEAD....GEORGE METZGAR.
HEAD & METZGAR, Grocers and Commission Merchants, and dealers in all kinds of Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 249 Liberty Street, opposite head of Wood street, Pittsburgh. ap3:ly

FETZER & ARMSTRONG, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, for the sale of Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Dried Fruits, and Produce generally, No. 16 Market Street, corner of First, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe25:ly

D. WALLACE, Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Flour and Grain. No. 353 Liberty street, opposite Pennsylvania R. R. Depot, Pittsburgh, Pa. Storage Warehouse, corner Wayne and Penn streets. no17:ly

H. RIDDLE, No. 183 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Commission Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Country Produce, Groceries and Pittsburgh manufactures. Cash advanced on Consignments, and paid for Produce generally. au21

J. S. LIGGETT....JOHN LINDSAY
J. S. LIGGETT & CO., City Flouring Mills, corner Liberty and Adams streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Capacity, 400 barrels per day. ap2

JOHN I. HOUSE....EDWARD HOUSE.
JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh.

ROBERT DALZELL....A. F. DALZELL.
ROBT. DALZELL & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission and Forwarding Merchants and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 251 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

CHARLES L. CALDWELL, (Successor to James Holmes & Co.,) Pork Packer and dealer in Provisions, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.

JOHN WATT....JOHN WILSON.
WATT & WILSON, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures, No. 158 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. jy23

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce, No. 80 Water street and 65 Front street, Pittsburgh.

DANIEL SHUFF....L. VOIGHT.
L. H. VOIGHT & Co., (Successors to G. Graff,) Produce and Commission Merchants, 247 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

P. REYMER....J. S. REYMER....WM. D. REYMER.
REYMER & BROS., (Successors to Reymer & Anderson,) Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, Nuts and Spices, Confectionery, Sugars, Fireworks, &c., Nos. 126 and 128 Wood Street, above Fifth, Pittsburgh. jy22:ly

DAVID M. EDGERTON, Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant, 107 Wood street, Pittsburgh Pa. fe2:ly

HENRY LAMBERT....JOHN SHIPTON....A. C. WALLACE.
LAMBERT, SHIPTON & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Produce Dealers, No. 3, Sixth street, Pittsburgh. ja16

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GREAT BARGAINS.
CLOSING OUT
Winter Boots and Shoes
At No. 92 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
Everybody is invited to attend the sale.
W. K. McCLINTOCK.
92 Federal street, Allegheny.
P. S.—All goods warranted. ja24

J. A. ROBINSON & CO.'S
GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
BOOTS & SHOES,
WILL COMMENCE ON
Monday, the 15th inst.,
AND CONTINUE TWO WEEKS.
Their entire stock has been marked down, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices, to make room for their Spring Stock.
Remember the Number,
61 Market Street.
Next Door to Barker's Dry Goods Store.
ja13

LOOK HERE!
Men's Hand-Sewed, Oak-Tanned
KIP LEATHER BOOTS
ONLY THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF A PAIR!
Cost $5.25 to Make.
For sale only at McCLELLAND'S EMPORIUM, Nos. 55 and 57 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
GUM SHOES AT NEW YORK PRICES.
de28

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
Fall and Winter Boots and Shoes,
At greatly reduced prices, during this month.

Men's Boots worth	$6 00 at $5 00
Womens' Boots worth	3 00 at 2 00
Misses' Boots worth	2 00 at 1 50

Boy's, Youth's and Children's Boots at bargains.
Call and examine, at
JOS. H. BORELAND'S,
ja20 No. 98 Market st., 2d door from 5th.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
THE MOST USEFUL, MOST DURABLE.
More needed than anything else. Keep your feet warm and dry. Go to
Carnahan & Co.'s
BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
Cor. Market St. and the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
de13

LADIES', GENTS',
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,
At COYLE'S, corner Fifth and Wylie streets.
Prices to suit everybody. au18

UNDERTAKING.

RICHARD HOWA....ROLAND WHITE.
HOWARD & WHITE,
Undertakers,
Coffin Rooms at Manchester Livery Stable, corner of Sheffield and Chartiers streets.
Orders from Allegheny City and vicinity promptly attended to. de9:lyd

ALEX. AIKEN,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 164 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS of all kinds, CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.
REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D.D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D.D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq. 23:lyd

OIL WORKS.

WOOLDRIDGE OIL REFINING COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH, PENNA.
JOHN WATT, President.
HENRY M. LONG, Sec'y and Treas'r.
WORKS IN TEMPERANCEVILLE.
Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way,
(Near Suspension Bridge.)
MANUFACTURERS OF PURE WHITE
BURNING OIL.
Brand—"Lucifer."
This Oil cannot be excelled for burning properties, color or fire test, and is put up in well seasoned barrels, suitable for HOME USE, or EXPORT. ORDERS SOLICITED.
DIRECTORS—John Watt, Robert Lea, Geo. Black, C. B. Herron, C. L. Caldwell, H. H. Collins, J. W. Porter, Robt. Wallace, D. W. C. Carroll.
ja12:6md

STANDARD
Petroleum Refinery.
CLARK & SUMNER.
Works and Office, Collins Township.
OFFICE IN PITTSBURGH—24 WOOD STREET.
These works have the largest capacity in the country. The brand stands the highest in this country and in Europe, for quality and fire test, and the oil is put in well seasoned barrels, prepared especially for export.
Manufacturers of BOILERS, STILLS, TANKS and Improved Boring Tools for Oil Wells. de10:ly

DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Office Cor. of Penn and Wayne Streets.
This company was organized on the 29th inst. under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company adjoins the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.

Capital Stock	$225,000
Working Fund	25,000
Par Value of each Share	1 00

OFFICERS:
President—S. A. JOHNSTON.
Secretary and Treasurer—H. W. RITCHIE.
DIRECTORS:
S. A. Johnson,
Frank Snyder,
F. D. Grist,
L. S. Bigdon,
James Graham,
W. C. King,
je3:lyd H. W. RITCHIE.

COMMERCIAL OIL WORKS.
PURE WHITE BURNING OIL
Constantly on hand and for sale
AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES,
BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
No. 47 WOOD STREET.

JAMES WILKINS,
BROKER AND DEALER IN
CRUDE AND REFINED OILS,
Sill's Block, Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.
Special attention given to the sale and shipment of Petroleum and its products. Consignments respectfully solicited. Post office Box 142. mh9:ly

J. BENN,
No. 1 ST. CLAIR ST., Pittsburgh,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
And dealer in Oils. Illuminating, Lubricating, Crude Petroleum Oils, &c., constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices. Consignments and orders solicited. ap7:6m

T. J. WARING....HENRY M. KING
WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND BROKERS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
And Dealers in Refining Materials.
oc21:ly No. 33 MARKET ST. Pittsburgh.

BONDED WAREHOUSE OF
PHENIX WAREHOUSING COMPANY,
Foot of Baltic and Harrison Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
Storage for Refined Petroleum,
In Tanks and Barrels. See Circulars.
Office, No. 95 BEAVER STREET, New York.
oc3:ly

SUPERIOR OIL ENGINES.
We are constructing, and will keep on hand, a superior style of
OIL ENGINES
WITH EITHER A COMMON OR TUBULAR BOILER.
We invite parties needing engines for this purpose to call and see them, corner of PIKE and O'HARA STREETS, near City Water Works.
je23 MACKINTOSH, HEMPHILL & CO.

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREY'S
HOMOEPATHIC SPECIFICS.
Have proved, from the most ample experience an entire success, simple, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable.

No.		CENT.
1	cures FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammation	25
2	" WORMS, Worm Fever, Colic	25
3	" CRYING COLIC, or Teething of Infants	25
4	" DIARRHEA of children or adults	25
5	" DYSENTERY, Griping and Billous Colic	25
6	" CHOLERA MORBUS, Nausea	25
7	" COUGHS, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8	" NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache	25
9	" HEADACHE, Sick Headache	25
10	" DYSPEPSIA, Billious Stomach	25
11	" SUPPRESSED, scanty and painful periods	25
12	" LEUCORRHŒA, or Whites	25
13	" CROUP, hoarse cough	25
14	" SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15	" RHEUMATISM, all rheumatic pains	25
16	" FEVER AND AGUE, Chills and Fever	50
17	" PILES, internal or external	50
18	" OPTHALMY, sore, inflamed eyes	50
19	" CATARRH, acute or chronic, influenza	50
20	" WHOOPING COUGH, spasmodic cough	50
21	" ASTHMA, oppressed	50
22	" EAR DISCHARGES, impaired hearing	50
23	" DROPSY, enlarged glands	50
24	" GENERAL DEBILITY, physical weakness	50
25	" DROPSY and Scanty Secretions	50
26	" SEA SICKNESS, or sickness from riding	50
27	" KIDNEY DISEASE, Gravel	50
28	" NERVOUS DEBILITY, seminal emissions, involuntary discharges	50
29	" SORE MOUTH, or Canker	50
30	" URINARY INCONTINENCE	50
31	" PAINFUL PERIODS, even with Spasms	50
32	" SUFFERINGS at Change of Life	1 00
33	" EPILEPSY, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dances	1 00
34	" DIPTHERIA, ulcerated sore throat	1 00

FAMILY CASES.

Cases of 30 vials, in morocco case and book complete	$10 00
Case of 20 large vials, in morocco and book	6 00
Case of 20 large vials, plain case and book	5 00
Case of 15 boxes (No. 1 to 15) and book	3 00

J. M. FULTON,
Wholesale Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.
For sale by E. MINER, 22 Smithfield street, JOS. FLEMING, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond Pittsburgh, and J. J. EAST, No. 181 Federal street, Allegheny.

DYSPEPSIA.—Dr. Strickland's TONIC, a concentrated preparation of Roots and Herbs, with anti-acids and carminative to strengthen the stomach and nervous system. It is a certain remedy for Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulency and debility. It is not alcoholic; therefore, particularly suited for weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons. For sale by all druggists everywhere at $1 per bottle.
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
oc13:lyd WHOLESALE AGENTS.

DR. STRICKLAND'S Mellifluous COUGH BALSAM is warranted to be the only preparation known to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Chronic Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and Croup. Being prepared from Honey and Herbs, it is healing, softening and expectorating, and particularly suitable for all affections of the Throat and Lungs. For sale by Druggists everywhere.
COUGH
NO
MORE.
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
oc13:lyd WHOLESALE AGENT.

DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure.
For sale by all Druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.
CURE
FOR
PILES
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
oc13:lyd WHOLESALE AGENT.

FORTY YEARS PRACTICE IN SEXUAL DISEASES Gives me a knowledge seldom acquired by Physicians. My long residence in this city, and the amount of patients treated annually by me, are sufficient proof of my success.
SPERMATORRHŒA, or Sexual Weakness, and all diseases arising therefrom, are cured in a much shorter time than heretofore by my NEW VEGETABLE REMEDIES. Medicines sent to any part of the Union. All letters must contain a stamp to pay return postage. Correspondence held sacred. Office, 85 SMITHFIELD STREET, near Diamond Address, J. W. BRANSTRUP, M. D.,
ja13:ly Box 800, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRIVATE DISEASES.
OFFICE 233½ PENN STREET, near Hand.
For the cure of all diseases of a private nature, in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention Cure warranted or money refunded.
Office hours—7 to 10 A. M.; 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 P. M.
Address letters W., 233½ Penn street. no17

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH MEYER....ANTHONY MEYER.
JOSEPH MEYER & SON, Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FURNITURE AND CHAIRS, No. 444 PENN ST., above the Canal, have on hand a large assortment of FANCY AND PLAIN FURNITURE, in Walnut and Mahogany, of their own manufacture, and warranted equal in quality to any manufactured in the city, and will sell at reasonable prices.

RAILROADS.

1865. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.—TWELVE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20th, 1865, trains will leave the Union Passenger Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:
DAY EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 2:20 A. M. stopping at principal stations. Arrives at Altoona* at 7:25 A. M.; Tyrone, 8:23 A. M.; Bellefonte, 10:32 A. M.; Lock Haven, 12:19 P. M.; Harrisburg,† 1:00 P. M.; Baltimore,‡ 5:30 P. M.; New York, via Allentown, 10:35 P. M.; Philadelphia,‡ 5:40 P. M.; and New York, via Philadelphia, at 10:27 P. M.
CINCINNATI EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 A. M., stopping at nearly all stations; Altoona,† at 1:50 P. M.; Harrisburg,‡ 8:15 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 1:30 A. M.
MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Pittsburgh at 11:40 A. M.; stopping at nearly all stations; Altoona,‡ 6:05 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12:25 A. M., and Philadelphia at 7:10 A. M.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 3:55 P. M., stopping only at principal stations. Arrives at Latrobe* 5:40 P. M.; Altoona, 9:10 P. M.; Harrisburg, 2:35 A. M.; Baltimore,* 7:00 A. M.; New York, via Allentown, 10:00 A. M.; Philadelphia,* 7:10 A. M.; and New York, via Philadelphia, at 12:05 P. M. Sleeping Cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and to New York via Allentown.
FAST LINE—Leaves Pittsburgh at 10:00 P. M., stopping only at principal stations. Arrives at Altoona at 3:00 A. M.; Harrisburg,* 8:15 A. M.; Baltimore,† 12:30 P. M.; New York,† via Allentown, 3:00 P. M.; Philadelphia,† 1:10 P. M.; and New York, via Philadelphia, at 5:42 P. M.
*Breakfast. †Dinner. ‡Supper.
Daily all other trains, Sundays excepted.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION—Daily (except Sundays) at 4:15 P. M., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Conemaugh, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania Railroad.
ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION—Daily (except Sunday) at 7:10 A. M., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Altoona, and making close connection with trains on the Indiana Branch, West Pennsylvania Railroad, Ebensburg & Cresson Railroad, and Hollidaysburg Branch.
First Accommodation Train for Wall's Station—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 6:30 A. M.
Second Accommodation Train for Wall's Station Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 10:45 A. M.
Penn Accommodation, No. 1—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 3:00 P. M.
Third Accommodation Train for Wall's Station—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 6:05 P. M.
Penn Accommodation, No. 2—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 10:30 P. M., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Penn Station.
The Church Train leaves Wall Station every Sunday at 9:05 A. M., and arrives in Pittsburgh at 10:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Wall's Station at 2:00 P. M.

Returning Trains arrive in Pittsburgh as follows:

Mail	1:50 A. M.
Fast Line	2:40 A. M.
First Wall's Station Accommodation	6:25 A. M.
Penn Accommodation	7:55 A. M.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8:50 A. M.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:05 A. M.
Baltimore Express	1:20 P. M.
Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant	10:50 P. M.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	1:50 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	2:05 P. M.
Penn Accommodation, No. 2	6:25 P. M.
Pittsburgh & Erie Mail	12:35 P. M.

An Agent of the Excelsior Omnibus Company will pass through each train before reaching the Depot, take up checks, and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Office, No. 410 Penn street—open day and night—where all orders for the movement of passengers and baggage will receive prompt attention.
Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express, at 2:30 P. M., on Mondays.
NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only and for an amount not exceeding $100.
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.
At the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Passenger Station, on Liberty and Washington streets.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
1865. Winter Arrangement. 1865.
On and after November 19th, 1865, trains will run as follows, viz:

Leaves Pittsburgh.	*For Chicago.*	*For Cleveland.*	*For Wheeling.*
Express	2:50 A. M.	2:50 A. M.	
Express	1:45 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Express	2:05 P. M.		5:05 P. M.
Mail	7:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
For Newcastle and Erie			6:40 A. M.

Returning, arrive at Pittsburgh:
P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.—1:50 A. M., 3:10 P. M., 6:[illegible] P. M., 9:00 P. M.
C. & P. R. R.—11:15 A. M., 3:50 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Leave Allegheny for
NEW BRIGHTON—9:00 A. M., 11:50 A. M., 4:20 P. M. and 5:40 P. M.
ROCHESTER—2:05 P. M.
NEW CASTLE—3:50 P. M.
ECONOMY—10:30 P. M.
WELLSVILLE—3:50 P. M.
Returning, arrive at Allegheny.
P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.—7:30 A. M., [illegible], 10: A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 12:20 A.
C. & P. R. R.—10:00 A. M.
GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY, Ticket Agent,
Allegheny City
no20 F. R. MYER, General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.
THE GREAT SHORT LINE ROUTE
VIA STEUBENVILLE.
TO COLUMBUS,
CINCINNATI,
LOUISVILLE,
INDIANAPOLIS,
ST. LOUIS
And all the principal Cities,
WEST AND SOUTHWEST.
On and after
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1865,
Trains will leave and arrive at the UNION DEPOT as follows:

	Departs.	*Arrives.*
Fast Line	2:50 A. M.	8:20 P. M.
Mail	8:00 "	3:15 P. M.
Express	2:30 P. M.	12:55 A.
Steubenville Accommod'n	4:00 "	10:10 A.

S. F. SCULL,
Gen'l Ticket Agent, Steubenville, O.
M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R.
Winter Arrangement.
On and after
MONDAY, OCTOBER 30th, 1865,
The trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	*Arrives Pittsb'gh*
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:15 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
Express, " "	3:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.
First McKeesport Accom'n	11:00 A. M.	6:50 A. M.
Second "	6:15 P. M.	2:05 P. M.
First Braddock's "	7:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Second "	4:10 P. M.	5:45 P. M.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.

For Tickets apply to
A. J. SHANK, Agent.
oc27-ly W. B. TOUT

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20th, Passenger trains will be arranged to run as follows:
MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Pittsburgh at 6:45 A. M., arriving at Kittanning at 9:45 A. M. Leaves Kittanning at 3:10 P. M.; arrives at Pittsburgh at 6:10 P. M.
EXPRESS TRAIN—Leaves Kittanning at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Pittsburgh at 11:00 A. M. Leaves Pittsburgh at 5:10 P. M., arriving at Kittanning at 7:10 P. M.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Soda Works at 6:20 A. M., arriving at Pittsburgh at 9:00 A. M. Leaves Pittsburgh at 1:40 P. M., arriving at Kiskiminetas at 3:35 P. M.
WRIGHT, Superintendent

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

THE LIFE AND CONFESSIONS
OF
MARTHA GRINDER,
The Poisoner.
8 vo Paper Cover, with Portrait. Price 35 cents.
THE TRIAL OF
MARTHA GRINDER,
With portrait, complete. Price, 25 cents.
MAILED POSTPAID, ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.
JOHN P. HUNT & CO., Publishers,
59 *Fifth Street, Masonic Hall.*
jy20

DIARIES FOR
1866,
AT
J. R. READ 78 Fourth Street.

CLAIM AGENTS.

BOUNTIES.—All Discharged Soldiers, or the Heirs of Deceased Soldiers, who enlisted in the first
3 Years Service,
And soldiers who were discharged from any other service without receiving their Government or Local Bounties, are requested to call or send their address to T. WALTER DAY,
Solicitor for Bounties, Pensions and Pay,
No. 103 FIFTH STREET, third door below the Cathedral. ja16

W. J. PATTERSON....Notary Public
HALL PATTERSON....Attorney at Law
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON, 144 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., Attorneys for Collecting Claims against the State and United States Governments, for BOUNTY, BACK AND EXTRA PAY, PENSIONS, &c. OFFICERS ACCOUNTS SETTLED AND CERTIFICATES OF NON-INDEBTEDNESS PROCURED.

PYRITES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA
SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
WILL BUY
PYRITES,
OR
Sulphuret of Iron.
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co's Office,
Corner Pitt Street and Duquesne Way,
de16:3mdMK

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDRENS
FURS,
The Largest and Most Complete Assortment
Ever Offered in this Market
AT
McCORD & CO'S,
[illegible]

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Day Express	2:20 a m	Mail	1:50 a m
Altoona Accom'n	7:10 a m	Fast Line	2:40 a m
Cincinnati Exp's	8:50 a m	1st Wall Accom'n	6:25 a m
Mail	11:40 a m	1st Penn Accom	7:55 a m
Phil'a Express	3:55 p m	2d Wall Accom	8:50 a m
Johnstown Ac'n	4:15 p m	Johnst'n Accom	10:05 a m
Fast Line	10:00 p m	Pitt&Erie Mail	12:35 p m
1st Wall Accom	6:30 a m	Baltimore Exp's	1:20 p m
2d " "	10:45 a m	3d Wall Accom	1:50 p m
3d " "	6:05 p m	Phil'a Express	2:05 p m
1st Penn Accom'n	12:30 p m	2d Penn Accom	6:25 p m
2d " "	3:00 p m	Altoona Accom. & Emigt Train	9:50 p m

The church train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	2:50 a m	Fast Line	8:20 a m
Mail	8:00 a m	Mail	3:35 p m
Express	2:20 p m	Express	12:55 a m
Steubenville Accommodation	4:00 p m	Steubenville Accommodation	10:10 a m

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	3:03 a m	Express	2:03 a m
Express	1:58 p m	Express	9:13 p m
Express	2:58 p m	Express	3:23 p m
Mail	7:13 a m	Mail	6:13 p m
Wheeling Exp's	5:13 p m		

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 4:20 p. m., and 5:10 p. m., Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:50 p. m.; Economy, 10:30 p. m.; Wellsville, 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Express	2:22 a m	Express	3:58 p m
Express	2:50 p m	Express	9:13 p m
Mail	6:23 a m	Express	2:28 a m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 3:40 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:38 a m	Mail	6:05 p m
Express	3:00 p m	Express	10:20 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 a m
2d "	6:45 a m	2d "	2:05 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	6:45 a m	Express	11:00 a m
Express	5:10 p m	Mail	6:10 a m
Accommodation	1:00 p m	Accommodation	9:00 a m

Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, to Oil City and Franklin.

Arrives.	Departs.
No. 40 Express 7:38 p m	No. 27 Express 6:53 a m

Via. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Beaver Valley.

Brownsville Boat—Grant and Water Sts.

Arrives.	Departs.
[illegible] a m ... [illegible] p m	5:00 a m ... 6:00 p m

Harmony Stage, St. Clair St.

Arrives.	Departs.
8½ p. m.	6:00 a. m.

Butler Stage—No. 6 St. Clair Street.

Arrives.	Departs.
5½ p. m.	6½ a. m.

Washington Stage—Hare's Hotel.

Arrives.	Departs.
2½ p. m.	6:00 a. m.

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS & LIVERY STABLE,
410 PENN STREET.
JAMES DAIN & SON, Proprietors.
OMNIBUSSES AND CARRIAGES furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Funerals, Weddings and Parties, at short notice and reasonable rates. STABLE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. no7:lyd

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

We wish it understood that the price of our Morning and Evening Edition sold by boys on the street, or at the counter, is THREE CENTS PER COPY When more is demanded, it is imposition.

EXTENSION OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD.

In reply to Gov. Tod's proposition to bring the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad to this city, the undersigned citizens, merchants and manufacturers addressed to him the following communication:

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 23d, 1865.

To Hon. David Tod, President C. & M. R. R., Youngstown, Ohio.

DEAR SIR: We beg leave to address the following communication to you, giving a few facts on the importance of obtaining for this city an independent and additional outlet to the lakes and northwest, and for your road a chance to reach this great feeder, which can not do otherwise than greatly enrich and add much value to that portion of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad now in operation. The road from Youngstown to Pittsburgh, we are advised by competent engineers who have made surveys and careful examinations, will be of easy grades, and can be built comparatively cheap, and when it enters a city, including the city of Allegheny and surrounding boroughs, containing a population of 175,000. Within the bounds of this population live and work, we have:

23 Rolling Mills,	2 Copper Rolling Mills
13 Machine Shops,	50 Glass Factories,
12 Boiler Factories,	58 Oil Refineries,
1 Nut, Bolt and Washer Factories,	30 Breweries,
	6 Cotton Factories,
1 Copper Smelting Works,	38 Tanneries,
7 Blast furnaces,	38 Tobacco Factories,
1 Locomotive Works,	5 White Lead Factories,
6 Wrought Iron Tube Works,	12 Chemical Factories,
2 Wrought Iron Spike Factories,	[illegible] Factories,
2 Malleable Iron Foundries,	12 Potteries,
	5 Flouring Mills,
	1 Cannon Foundry,
2 Cast Steel Saw Factories,	Copper Manufactories,
2 Gun Barrel Factories,	12 Axe and Shovel Manufactories,
2 Chain Factories,	11 Ship Yards,
10 Forges making large Shafting, &c.,	5 Marble Works,
9 Plough and Agricultural Implement Factories,	12 Wagon Factories,
	20 Large Manufactories of clothing, (not tailor shops).
3 Tile Factories,	175 Collieries Attached to the Coal Trade of the City.
5 Steel Works,	
46 Iron Foundries,	
16 Brass Foundries.	

The product from the above large manufacturing establishments, with several hundred lesser, though not unimportant workshops and factories producing a variety of wares and merchandise not enumerated, absolutely require additional rail facilities to get their product to market; and would gladly welcome a new outlet to the northwest, their chief market.

The rolling mills and foundries have a capacity to consume, when running full time, from three to four hundred thousand tons of pig iron annually, a large portion of which is brought to Pittsburgh from the furnaces situate along the Mahoning valley, on the line of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad.

The rolling mills of Pittsburgh, with the seven blast furnaces, require one hundred thousand tons of Lake Superior iron ore per annum, all of which must be brought by railroad from Lake Erie. During the past three or four years the iron interests particularly have been embarrassed for the want of greater facilities to get supplies to the mills and to get the manufactured articles taken away. Notwithstanding the rapid increase of manufacturing in Pittsburgh, it has been retarded and much kept back by the want of sufficient railroad facilities to the lakes. This want and the knowledge of it has caused iron manufacturers, owning rolling mills in Pittsburgh, to go out and build their blast furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys where they could have the advantage of increased facilities for the transportation of their iron ores, namely, both canal and railroad, the one line of railroads from Cleveland being inadequate to transport the supplies necessary to Pittsburgh.

To increase the blast furnaces at Pittsburgh to twice or more than twice the number, all that is wanted is to insure the iron manufacturers that they can rely with certainty on transportation for ore from Cleveland, and that the railroad is then provided with docks, and room and facilities for handling the ore.

The local business along the line of a road from Pittsburgh to Youngstown, on the route which is proposed, would not be exceeded by any running into Pittsburgh. We believe that the local traffic on all the roads running into Pittsburgh, is very great, and yields largely.

Coal, iron ore and limestone is found in abundance along the line; in addition, the whole extent of the road passes through a fertile farming district, well improved, with no other road to enter into competition for the local traffic, which traffic it is not unsafe to say, would of itself pay the interest on the construction of the road, to which the through business is to be added and the trade that will naturally be thrown upon the road from its connection at Cleveland from the west, and at Pittsburgh from the east, and seaboard.

As soon as the road is open to travel, towns and manufacturing establishments will spring up, increasing its business. We are satisfied and firm in the conviction that within less than five years from the opening of the road to trade, that a double track will be found necessary to meet its wants. To you Gov. Tod, so conversant with the wants of the people and the necessities for another road from Pittsburgh to the lakes, we feel that it is unnecessary to add further. Our trust is that you will use your influence and take early measures for the prosecution and completion of your road to Pittsburgh. Our whole people will hail the making of the new road, or rather the completion of the Cleveland and Mahoning road to Pittsburgh, with which further their best interests, particularly when they know to their cost the loss in being unable to get supplies here and products away; that the present road is not more than able properly to accommodate the local traffic. The local business offered to the new road along its line from this place to the mouth of the Connoquenessing, with the through business, naturally falling to and belonging to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad and to the Cleveland and Mahoning road when completed, will be all that the said two roads will require. Respectfully yours,

J. Painter & Sons, Iron Manufacturers.
Graff, Byers & Co., Iron Manufacturers.
N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers.
Singer, Nimick & Co., Steel Manufacturers.
Spang, Chalfant & Co., Iron and Steel Manufacturers.
Martin, Oliver & Brickell, (by D. Z. Brickell).
Lloyd & Black, Iron Manufacturers.
Jones & Laughlin, American Steel Works.
Lyon, Shorb & Co., Sligo Iron Works.
Hailman, Rahm & Co., Iron and Steel Manufacturers.
E. Wormser & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
Robinson, Rea & Co., Engine Builders and Iron Founders.
Laughlin & Co., Eliza Furnaces.
McKnight, Martin & Co., Monticello Furnace.
Jas. Wood & Co., Eagle Iron Works.
Chess, Smythe & Co., Nail Manufacturers.
B. A. Fahnestock, Son & Co., Wholesale Druggists.
Wm. McCully & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
McKee & Bros.
Cunninghams & Johnson, Glass Manufacturers.
Wolf, Howard & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
John B. Herron & Co., Iron Founders.
Everson, Preston & Co., Iron Manufacturers.
Geo. B. Jones, Wholesale Grocer.
Samuel Rea, President Peoples' Bank.
James Park, Jr., Merchant.
Park, Palster & Co., Cotton Manufacturers.
Samuel M. [illegible] & Co., Merchants.
James Bown, Cutlery, &c.
Reymer & Bros., Wholesale Confectioners.
C. G. Hussey & Co., Copper Manufacturers.
McCandless, Jameson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
B. L. Fahnestock, Fortune & Co., Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturers of White Lead.
B. L. Fahnestock, Fortune & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
Stein Bros., Clothing Manufacturers.
Day & Hayden, Manufacturers of Saddlery Hardware.
McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants.
Logan & Gregg, Wholesale Hardware Merchants.
Whitmore, Wolff, Duff & Co., Wholesale Hardware Merchants.
A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
Moorhead & Co., Soho Iron Works.
McKnight & Co., Birmingham Iron Works.
Wood, Matthews & Co., Hiawatha Nut Works.
Graff, Bennett & Co., Clinton Iron Works.
Bakewell, Pears & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
Jas. B. Lyon & Co., " "
A. & D. H. Chambers, " "
S. McKee & Co., " "
Nimick & Co., Iron Commission Merchants.
James M. Cooper, of Copper Manufacturing Company.
Jno. Moorhead, Iron Commission Merchant.
Reese, Graff & Dull, Iron Manufacturers.
Carr, McCandless & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants.
Wharton Bros. & Co., Ormsby Iron Works.
Beck, Phillips & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
Park, McCurdy, & Co., Copper Manufacturers.
Park, Bro., & Co., Steel Manufacturers.
Lippincott & Bakewell, Axe, Shovel and Saw Manufacturers.
John Grey & Co., Iron Manufacturers.
Jos. Graff & Co., Axe, Hoe and Hinge Manufacturers.
Reiter & Co., Steel Manufacturers.
John Harper, Cashier of the Bank of Pittsburgh.
Jas. Marshall, President of the Farmers' Deposit Bank.
Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., Vesuvius Iron and Nail Works.
Robert C. Smertz, Glass Manufacturer.
Maxwell & Co., Forge and Bellows Works.
Wm. B. Scaife, Forged Iron Manufacturer.
Porter & Co., Engine Builders and Iron Foundry.
Coleman & Co., Tube Manufacturers.
John Maffett, Brass Founder.
Price & Sims, Berlin Foundry.
John Triesel, West Point Foundry.
Watson & Monroe, West Point Boiler Works.
Robinson, Rea & Co., Washington Foundry and Machine Shop.
D. P. Hatch, Morton St. Manufacturing Co.
Jas. Marshall & Co., Iron Founders.
Hugh M. Bole & Co., Industrial Machine Works.
D. F. Agnew & Co., Penn Boiler Works.
Wm. Barnhill & Co., Boiler Makers, Penn Street.
James Thorn & Co., Boiler Makers, Duquesne Way.
Robert Andrews, Machinist, Allegheny.
Carroll & Snyder, Boiler Manufacturers, Short and Second Streets.
Robert Lea, Engine Builder and Foundry.
Shoenberger & Co., Juniata Iron and Nail Works.
William B. Holmes, President of Mechanic's Bank.
Emis, Oliver & Phillips, Monongahela Iron Works.
Morrow & Barnhill, O'Hara Boiler Works.
Pennock Totten, Fulton Foundry.
Samuel Richardson, Oil.
McBane & Anjer, Merchants in Grain, &c.
Lambert, Shipton & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
Olnhausen & Grawford, by M., Saddlery Hardware Manufacturers.
W. & D. Rinehart, Tobacco Manufacturers.
E. W. Lynd, Queensware Importer.
John W. Tim, Whip Manufacturer.
Wm. Fleming, Hat and Cap Dealer.
A. Frowenfeld & Bro., Manufacturers of Clothing.
McWhinney & Hare, Wholesale Dealers in Hardware.
McCord & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hats, Caps and Furs.
Isaac Taylor, Wholesale Dry Goods.
Mair & Davison, Saddlery Hardware.
H. Keeber & Bro., Piano and Music Dealers.
J. J. Myler & Co., Wholesale Notion House.
H. Perry & W. J. Perry, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.
S. Snowden & Hagiman, Manufacturers of Clothing.
Sam'l Fahnestock, Wholesale Hardware Dealer.
Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co., Manufacturers of Clothing.
P. H. Layman & Bro., Importer of Hardware.
J. J. Gillespie, Looking-glass Manufacturer.
R. W. Hartley & Co., Saddlery Manufacturers.
J. P. Kauffman, Importer of Fancy Goods.
John F. Patterson, Wholesale Notions.
A. H. English & Co., Wholesale Publishers.
Chas. C. Mellor, Piano and Music Dealer.
John J. O'Leary, Importer of Queensware.
Walter P. Marshall, Importer of Paper Hangings.
Thomas Palmer, Importer of Paper Hangings.
Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Co., by C. H. Merrick, Sec'y.
Potter, Aiken & Shephard, Produce and Commission Merchants.
J. Hammett & Son, Tanners and Hide dealers.
Jas. Connor, Wholesale Grocer.
Daniel Wallace, Flour Merchant.
William Linhart (successor to Mackeown & Linhart), Flour Merchant.
Culp & Shepard, Flour and Grain Merchants.
James McKay, Distiller and Wholesale Liquor Dealer.
Spencer & McKay, Brewers and Maltsters.
Seghmyer & Voskamp, Wholesale Grocers.
Knox & Orr, Wholesale Grocers.
J. H. Watson & Co., Wholesale Liquors.
D. B. Galway, Commission Merchant.
Martin Heyl, Tobacco Manufactory.
Knox & McKee, Flour Dealers.
John McDevitt, Wholesale Grocer.
Robt. Bruce, Jr., Provision Dealer.
J. Adler & Co., Wholesale Liquors.
Sturgeon Bros., Commission Merchants.
Allen, McKee & Co., Iron Founders.
S. Ewart & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
Kerr & Ewing, Produce and Commission.
R. & N. C. Duncan, Grocers.
Duncan, Dunlap & Co., Refiners.
S. George & Co., Grocers and Produce.
Kell & Ritchart, Flour and Produce dealers.
Samuel Lewis, Lumberman.
William Gormley, Wholesale Grocer.
Godfrey & Clark, Paper Dealers.
Watt & Wilson, Wholesale Grocers.
J. Henderson & Bros., Druggists.
O. N. Hoffstatt, Leather and Hides.
Richard Baird, Leather and Hides.
G. Hunter & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
L. H. Voigt & Co., Commission Merchants.
Wm. H. Kirkpatrick & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
Robt. Dalzell & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
Arbuckle & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
Kirkpatrick & Herron, Wholesale Grocers.
M. McCullough & Co., Wholesale Liquor Dealers.
T. C. Jenkins, Commission Merchant.
Settling & Mechling, Wholesale Liquor Dealers.
Bissell & Co., Iron Founders.
De Lange & Chestnut, Leather Dealers.
De Lange & Dean, Harness Dealers.
J. T. Glass & Co., Dealer in Oils and Lamps.
John Floy & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
Graff & Reiter, Commission Merchants.
Wm. Cooper & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
Chas. C. Baisley, Commission.
Graff & Hugus, Western Stove Works.
A. W. Holtfernse, Paper and Rag Dealer.
Kirkpatrick, Bro. & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
S. Lindsay, jr., & Co., Flour Dealers.
Wm. R. Beck & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
H. Riddle, Grocer and Commission Merchant.
Siebert & Morgan, Wholesale Grocers.
B. Wolff, Jr., & Co., Importers of Hardware.
F. Braun, Druggist.
W. Mackeown & Bro., Druggists.
Jas. J. Hanna & Co., Pork Packers.
Graham & Thomas, Wholesale Grocer and Flour Dealers.
Wm. Holmes, President Mechanics Bank.
John Holmes, Wholesale Grocers.
John Porterfield & Co., Grocer.
James McAuley, President Iron City Bank.
The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
T. H. Pemberton, General Superintendent.
John Graham, President Bank of Pittsburgh.
R. Moody.
Henry S. King, Commission Merchant.
Hall & Speer, Plow Manufacturer.
Thomas Bakewell, Glass Manufacturer.
B. L. Gray, Steamboat Captain.
Jno. B. Campbell, Wholesale Produce Dealer.
Zug & Co., Sable Iron Works.
Adams, McKee & Co., Novelty Works.
Anderson, Cook & Co., Steel Manufacturers.
Wm. J. Anderson & Co., Monongahela Foundry.

Arsenal Explosion Sufferers.

A few days ago, a petition circulated some time last fall for signature, asking Congress to grant pensions to the sufferers from the Allegheny Arsenal explosion was forwarded to our representative at Washington, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, by H. C. Mackrell, Esq., who yesterday received the following reply:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1866.

H. C. MACKRELL, ESQ.:

Dear Sir:—I have presented the petition asking that pensions be granted the sufferers by the explosion at the Allegheny Arsenal, and had it referred to the Committee on Pensions. I have also spoken to Mr. Lawrence, who is on the committee, and will give the matter attention.

I will go before the committee and endeavor to have a favorable report, as it is truly a meritorious case.

Yours, truly, J. K. MOORHEAD.

The cause in every way is a worthy one, and we sincerely hope that Congress will take an early action in the matter, as some of the sufferers in view of the advanced rates of living, are really in want. We think that they are as justly entitled to the pension, as though their wounds had been received on the field of battle.

Book Notices.

"OLD RUBE, THE HUNTER, or The Crow Captive. A tale of the Great Plains. By Captain H. Holmes."

This is the title of an American Novelette, just issued by the American News Company, New York, being No. 31 in its series of American tales. Price 15 cents. For sale by Pittock, opposite Post Office.

"GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK," for February, 1866, is promptly to hand, and can be had at Pittock's Fifth street, opposite Post Office.

"FRANK LESLIE'S LADY'S MAGAZINE," for February, full as usual of good reading matter and illustrations, is for sale by John P. Hunt & Co., Masonic Hall, Fifth street.

"GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK," for February, is just out, and can be had at J. P. Hunt & Co's. Masonic Hall, Fifth Street.

New Post Offices.—The Postoffice Department have established the following new postoffices: At Yorty[illegible], Washington county, Penn., and appointed Mrs. Joanna Yorty postmistress. This office is on route from Cumberland, Md., to Wheeling, between Stabane and Hillsboro. At Gavman's mills, Cambria county, and appointed Peter Gavman postmaster. This office will be supplied on route 2,659, in place of East Ridge, and alternated with Plattsville.

APPOINTMENTS.—Samuel Secrish, postmaster Airy Dale, Huntingdon county, Penna., vice R. R. Allison, resigned.

Owners Wanted.—Officer Seth Wilmot has at the Mayor's office the following articles which are in want of owners: A four cruet castor, and salt cellar, marked as follows: "Rogers, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn., 173." Also a lot of handsome shells, a pair of small white vases, a china card basket, and a number of other articles.

Court Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Williams.

TUESDAY, January 23.—Eisenburger, Fisher & Co., vs. The Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of New York—an action to recover the amount of two policies taken by the plaintiffs in the Company of defendants on a quantity of crude and and refined oil—one for $4,000 and the other for $1,500.

The plaintiffs were the proprietors of an oil refinery located on the bank of the Allegheny river, in the Ninth ward, which was destroyed by fire, occasioned by the burning of the Patent Leather Tannery of J. Y. McLaughlin & Co., on the opposite side of the street.

The oil insured was partly in barrels in the cellar, which was not destroyed, and partly in tanks in a shed in the yard, which was destroyed, and on which the plaintiffs sought to recover. After the plaintiffs had closed their case, the defendant's counsel moved the court for judgment of non-suit, on the ground, first, that there was no sufficient evidence to go to the jury; and second, that the oil destroyed was not covered by the policy. The court ordered a judgment of non-suit, on the ground that the plaintiffs had given no sufficient evidence to entitle them to maintain the action, with leave to plaintiffs to move the court in banc to set aside the non-suit.

A motion to set aside the judgment of non-suit was made by plaintiff's counsel, and reasons filed. A portion of the oil destroyed was lard oil, and it is alleged that the Court erred in ruling that the policy only covered refined petroleum, and not refined oils of all kinds, and further that it only covered oil refined at the works of plaintiffs.

Jno. Barton, R. & S. Woods and T. M. Marshall appeared for plaintiffs, and J. H. Hampton and W. C. Moreland for defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, Tuesday, January 24.—Judge Sterrett on the Bench.

Jno. Meininger, *vs* Adam Reefer. In this case the plaintiff claimed that he was entitled to $310, which had been deposited with defendant by his minor son, aged about sixteen years. This money had been received as bounty money for enlisting in the Union army, without the knowledge or consent of the father; hence the parent claims this money so received by his minor son. The defendant avers that he is not bound to pay over the money to the plaintiff, for the reason that it is the property of William Meininger, son of plaintiff, received as a personal bounty, and deposited with defendant for safe keeping; and that previous to his enlistment, the said Mr. Meininger had been driven from his father's roof, and compelled to seek his support by his personal exertions. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, for the full amount claimed, subject to a decision of the Court on a point of law raised, as to whether a father is entitled to receive the bounty money of a minor son, who enlists without his knowledge or consent.

S. M. Ellis & Sons vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Action for damages. The plaintiffs allege that in October 1862, they shipped per the Pennsylvania Railroad, one thousand barrels crude petroleum oil to be delivered in Philadelphia. Nine hundred and thirty-six barrels of the oil was received in due time, and the balance of the shipment sixty-four barrels, never came to hand, hence the action to recover damages for the missing oil, which, with interest, will amount to seven or eight hundred dollars. The defence is that fifty-two barrels of the oil were burned while in transite for which they are not liable—but are and always have been willing to pay for the twelve barrels, which they admit have not been delivered, and for which they could not account. C. W. Robb appears for plaintiffs, and John H. Hampton for defendants. On trial.

BEFORE JUDGE STOWE.—The case of Hope, Hand & Co. vs. Rhodes Administrators—reported heretofore—went to the jury on Tuesday afternoon. This was an action for damages for sinking a pair of coal barges at Louisville. The jury had not returned a verdict at the adjournment of court.

Rice's Castle Besieged.

In yesterday evening's paper we noticed the arrest of Lawrence Sticks, on a charge of being a receiver of stolen goods, and the fact that an immense pile of plunder was found in his possession. The goods were found in every conceivable place, under floors, under the coal in the coal-shed, and other places. Sticks had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday afternoon, which resulted in his commitment in default of $500 bail for a further hearing on Thursday. His wife and daughter, a girl about eighteen years of age, were with him at the Mayor's office. The daughter was very much affected, and wept bitterly during the entire examination, and while they were taking her father out. The evidence against him showed pretty conclusively that he was in the habit of buying at very reduced prices, from little boys everything they would bring him, totally regardless as to whether it was stolen or not. Among the things stolen are tools belonging to Messrs. Bole, Rees, Hartupee and others. A perfect wagon load of things are at the Mayor's office awaiting identification, and those who reside near the Point, or along either river who have lost things would do well to call and see if their articles are among the latter.

Among other things are a lot of bags, marked "McCoy's Mills." They are supposed to have been stolen from W. H. Garrard's grain warehouse. There is also a lot of silverware, knives, forks, ropes, copper, brass, chisels, hammers, and an almost endless variety of articles.

The three boys who were brought up with Sticks were each bound over in the sum of $300 for their appearance on Thursday. The mother of one of the lads testified, or rather made the statement, that Sticks carried on his business in such an open manner that it was well known to all in the neighborhood what he was doing. Boys were seen going there every day with articles which they had stolen, and would bring away money instead. She also stated that there was another "fence" near the same place which was equally notorious. The police is now in a fair way to make a clean sweep of these fellows, whose trade it is to tutor young lads in vice. One of the boys before the Mayor yesterday was only seven years of age, and the oldest could not have been fourteen, yet his mother said he was beyond control.

The Dress Makers Again.

Yesterday, in answer to a fair correspondent as to whether dress makers were liable to pay a revenue tax, we stated that we were not sufficiently versed in the laws regulating such matters to give a definite answer to the query and contented ourself with reproducing an article upon the subject which we found in an exchange. Since then we have examined the Internal Revenue Laws, approved June 30, 1864 and amended March 3, 1865, and on page 57 find the following:

"On ready-made clothing; boots and shoes, gloves, mittens, and moccasins, caps, hats, and bonnets, or other articles of dress not otherwise assessed and taxed as much for the wear of men, women, or children; five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That any tailor, boot or shoemaker, hat, cap, or bonnet maker, milliner or dress-maker, exclusively engaged in manufacturing any of the foregoing articles to order as custom work, and not for sale generally, who shall make affidavit to the assessor or assistant assessor that the entire amount of such manufactures so made does not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars per annum, shall be exempt from duty."

If there is anything else on the subject we shall be thankful to any one learned in the internal revenue laws to point it out. In the meantime, as they say in regard to spurious bank notes, it would be well for ladies who have any dresses to "make up" to make a note of the above quoted paragraph. It seems clear that all that can be charged is five per cent. advalorem, on the cost of making up a dress, *after* the income of the dress maker shall have exceeded one thousand dollars. Before this she is exempt from the payment of any duty whatever.

Amusements.

THEATER.—To attempt to give utterance to our ideas in regard to the magnificent manner in which Mrs. Lander performed the part of Adrienne, the Actress, last night, would be to but to "damn with faint praise." Her performance must be seen, to be appreciated.

To-night she appears in Bulwer's beautiful play of the "Lady of Lyons," a play, as all well know, abounding in beautiful language, and striking pictures. Mrs. Lander's Pauline must necessarily be superb. Claude Menlotte will be personated by Mr. Cogswell, and all that we have to say, in regard to him, is that if he sustains his role with as much faultlessness as he has the past two nights, we have no fears for him. He has surprised his best friends.

OPERA HOUSE.—We have seen but little of Miss Fannie Price during her short stay in our city, but that little has satisfied us that she is eminently deserving the high encomiums bestowed upon her elsewhere. She is a highly pleasing actress.

To-night she appears in what in our humble judgment is one of the heaviest and most difficult female characters upon the stage—Lucretia Borgia. If Miss Price can sustain the difficult role of the Borgia, she is qualified to perform any character upon the stage. She has a fine voice, a commanding figure, and we have no doubt but that she will meet the public expectation.

Watch Presentation.

One of those episodes in human life which tend to bind closer and closer the brotherhood of man, took place yesterday at the Mansion House. The occasion was the presentation of a magnificent gold watch and chain, valued at $200, to Mr. J. S. Spreisman, road foreman of engineers and foreman on the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, by his fellow employees. The committee to procure the testimonial, consisted of Messrs. Irwin, Bolton, Riddley, Kerr and McKnight. Dan Bolton made the presentation speech and Wm. C. Moreland, Esq., replied on behalf of the recipient. The efforts of both gentlemen were happy and appropriate. After partaking of a bounteous colation, and ringing the necks of sundry bottles of sparkling Catawba, the party separated, highly pleased with the entertainment. Mr. Spreisman is a worthy gentleman, and very justly feels proud of the handsome and valuable present bestowed upon him by those who know him best—the men who are, to a certain extent, under his direction and control, and who can best judge of his qualities as a man and his fitness for the position he holds under the officers who control the road.

Child Seriously Burned.—An interesting little daughter of Mr. Jno. Killen, member of Council from the Eighth Ward, was seriously if not fatally burned yesterday. She had been "sweeping up the room," and when "washing up the hearth" her broom caught fire and in attempting to put it out, the flames communicated to her clothing, and soon she was ablaze. An older sister with great presence of mind ran to her rescue, tore up the carpet and wrapped her in it. Her physicians are of the opinion that she is not fatally injured.

Abandoned.—The case of Francis Glass against her husband Peter Glass for abandonment came up before the Mayor yesterday afternoon, and was continued over until Thursday, Peter having given bonds for his appearance. There will be some rich developments when this case comes to be tried.

Skating and Sleighing.—Notwithstanding the heavy fall of snow both Parks were in full blast last night, brilliantly illuminated, and filled with skaters. The snow was cleared off as fast as it fell, and the surface of the ice kept in good condition. In the meantime, the streets were in splendid sleighing condition, and were filled with merry sleighers. Snowballs flew thick and fast, and those who had the fun, also had to run the gauntlet of balls. Vive la fun—that's French for "go in, boys."

FROM YESTERDAY EVENING'S GAZETTE

Meeting of the Firemen's Association.

An adjourned meeting of the Firemen's Association was held last evening.

The following members were present: Messrs. W. J. Montgomery, Andrew Sims, J. McMurtrie, A. J. Cupples, Joseph Irwin, Geo. W. Leonard, Charles F. Porter, Joseph A. Butler, Thomas M. Little, John Wallace, Joseph Swint, John M. Killen, Joseph Little, Joshua B. Nobbs, James McGuire, F. J. Busha, David E. Hall, and President McCarthy.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Leonard offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of three to recommend to councils the propriety of granting an annual appropriation to the Stewart Hook, Ladder and Hose Company No. 1. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Leonard, Swint and Cupples appointed said committee.

Mr. R. A. Colville presented his credentials from the Neptune Fire Company as a member of the Association, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Fred. Meyers, which was accepted.

Mr. McCarthy (Mr. Killen in the chair) moved that the name of Mr. W. O. Davis be withdrawn from the Committee appointed to revise the Constitution of the Association, and stated that he did so at the request of the gentleman. The motion was adopted, and the name of Mr. Swint substituted for that of Mr. Davis.

On motion of Mr. Little, the Committee on Constitution was instructed to report the result of their labors at a meeting to be held on the second Monday of February.

Mr. Leonard moved that a committee of five be appointed to visit Harrisburg, or correspond with our Representatives in the Legislature in regard to amending the act of Assembly relative to the appointment of a Fire Marshal in Allegheny county, so that said Fire Marshal may be elected by the Firemen of Pittsburgh, instead of being appointed by the Courts. The motion was discussed at considerable length, after which it was withdrawn.

Mr. Hall moved that the Association request the Court to hereafter appoint as Fire Marshal the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of Pittsburgh. The motion was carried unanimously, after which the Association adjourned.

The Bown Burglary—Recovery of Stolen Property.

This morning, a boy employed in the Black Diamond Tobacco Works, St. Clair street, was passing the board yard on the bank of the river, below the suspension bridge, he observed the edge of a bundle sticking from under a pile of boards. At first he thought some mischievous person might have wrapped up a dead animal and placed it there, and without making any examination he went to the Works and informed some of his shopmates of the circumstance. Several of them went to the place with him, took out the bundle, and found it to contain eight or nine fine new revolvers, a brace and several bits, a burglars' "Jimmy," a dark lantern, two steel punches, and a peculiarly shaped tin tube. These articles had all been wrapped up in a coat. They took them to the shop, and having read of the robbery of Mr. Bown's store they had no difficulty in guessing as to how the goods came in the board pile. Four or five of the pistols were taken to the Mayor's office, and chief Long subsequently obtained two others on visiting the tobacco works. One or two are still missing, but will be returned to the owner. The boys who made the discovery were each handsomely rewarded by Mr. Bown. The tin tube alluded to was the article used for getting the powder into the safe, after the hole was drilled. A number of certificates or receipts for oil stock, stolen from the safe of Mr. Bigley, coal merchant, was also found in this bundle, proving conclusively that the same parties were concerned in both burglaries. The coat in which these articles had been tied up, was stolen from Mr. Bown's store. The parties who committed the burglary are experts at the business, as they have taken the precaution to rid themselves of everything which might fasten guilt upon them if arrested.

Mrs. Grinder—The Question of Respite.

From statements made in some of the papers it has been inferred that no respite could have been obtained for Martha Grinder, unless a medical commission had declared her insane. We have it, upon the best authority, that her counsel, Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., could have obtained a respite for her, even as late as the day of her execution, if he had so desired. Why he did not do so, can only be inferred. We know that he took a broad, comprehensive view of the case; and, after discharging his whole duty towards the wretched woman, by making the best legal and argumentative defense in his power, he declined to follow the case further, preferring to let the law take its course. We know that, when the death warrant was read to her, he warned her, in the most solemn and positive manner, of the utter hopelessness of her case; and he had probably determined, at that early day, to leave her to her fate. In other words, may we not infer that Mr. Marshall was convinced of the guilt of the woman, and, having served her faithfully under his oath as counsel, his duty ended; that the sanctity of the law, the vindication of justice, and the well being of these communities, depended in no small degree upon the prompt punishment of a crime so heinous as that for which she was convicted; that no one more fully appreciated the importance and necessity of punishment than Mr. Marshall; and knowing the effect which generally follows the granting of a respite, he acted wisely and honorably in declining to use the power which he possessed.

More Juvenile Thefts.

In the lower part of the First Ward, about the Point, are a number of young scamps, up to all species of crime and villiany, and fast ripening for the penitentiary. For some time since they have been busying themselves in pilfering tools, scraps of iron, and whatever else of value they could pick up on the steamboats and along the wharf. Lately they began to steal steamboat lines, cutting off large sections at a time, and after chopping them into smaller pieces, selling them to a second-hand dealer, named Lawrence Stick, for two cents per pound. The quantity of lines thus stolen was very large, and at the present high prices, considerable loss and annoyance resulted to the owners of floating craft. A line some three hundred feet in length was recently stolen, and seventy feet cut up and sold. The quantity thus destroyed cost $45. Officer Messner, with others of the Mayor's police, to-day arrested three of the boys, Edgar F. Small, John Conway and John Cauley, charged with being concerned in these larcenies. The line mentioned belonged to Hugh M. Bole, Esq., and as portions of it were found in Stick's possession he was arrested on a charge of receiving stolen goods. His little shop is located in an alley near the Point, in the rear of "Rice's Castle," and in visiting it a cart load of ropes, old iron, tools, etc., was found and taken possession of by the police. The parties will probably have a hearing this afternoon.

A New Paper.

The *Vedette* is the name of a new paper just started at Fairmont, Western Virginia, by J. N. Boyd, Esq. The paper is ably edited and neatly printed. That the *Vedette* will support the right doctrine, is apparent from the following sentence in the editor's salutatory:

"We believe 'the world moves;' that mankind is fast acquiring a knowledge of the true principles which underlie civil governments; that the dark clouds of superstition and prejudice are vanishing before the rising sun of a brighter and higher civilization; that we are 'marching along' to a period not far in the future, when All Rights will be cheerfully accorded to All Men, except criminals; and that Free Schools, Free Labor and Free Thought, constitute the Archimedean lever by which the world is moved."

United States District Court.

TUESDAY, January 23.—Court met pursuant to adjournment, Judge Wilson McCandless on the bench.

In the case of Joseph Cassau, reported yesterday, charged with having in his possession counterfeit money which he intended to pass, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

United States vs. James McDonald: Indicted for doing business as a contractor and builder, without license. In this case a verdict of guilty was returned, and defendant sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and the costs of prosecution.

United States vs. Jared Lilley: indictment, passing counterfeit money. Verdict, guilty, and defendant sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of five years.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.

Very Strange!—A special correspondent of the New York *World*, in describing the execution of Mrs. Grinder, says: "A strange thing occurred as she fell. The rope slipped her cap partially from her face, and while swinging at the halters end, by a mighty effort she put up one of her hands sufficiently to draw it down again over her distorted features, thus in death asserting the native modesty of woman." This is very fine, but it is not true. It would have been simply impossible for her, pinioned as she was, to have reached the cap, without breaking the band which held her arms.

False Pretenses.—Christopher Irwin made oath before Alderman Taylor that Geo. McKee had obtained seventy-two dollars from him under false pretenses. The offense consisted in McKee having sold a mule to Irwin for that sum, warranting him to be sound, while on the contrary the mule was crippled at the time of the sale. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant knew that the animal was worthless at the time he made the sale, and he therefore prayed that a warrant might issue, and McKee held to answer. Warrant issued.

The Gold Excitement.—The Fairmont (West Virginia) *Vedette* says: "It was seriously announced a short time ago that gold had been discovered in this county near Farmington. The announcement caused the yellow fever to break out quite extensively among the country folks, but we learn that it entirely subsided when it was ascertained that the gold was practically of no account by reason of its inaccessibility, being overlaid by a four foot vein of silver!"

Recovered.—Yesterday morning the notes, bonds, and other papers stolen from Mr. Bown's safe during the robbery of his store, on Wood street, on Saturday night, were found under a stone in a vacant cellar on Marion avenue, Allegheny. Mr. Coleman, the owner of the cellar, promptly returned the papers to the rightful owner.

A Question.—Some puzzler has invented the following: "When I first met Mr. A, I was ⅓ as old as he was, and in twelve years after that, I was ⅔ as old as he was; what was each of our ages when we first met?"

Assault and Battery.

Amelia Forker complained to Alderman Taylor that her husband, Jackson Forker, had, without just cause or provocation, attacked and beaten her severely, for which she prayed a warrant might issue. The Alderman consented to her petition, but we must say that things have come to a pretty pass, when a gentleman cannot indulge in the manly and exciting amusement of beating his wife without being dragged up before an Alderman. The amusement however is becoming fashionable, and anything that is fashionable is sanctioned, so we advise wives to prepare their backs for the rod.

N. B.—We have just been startled from our propriety by learning that the rights and dignity of man have been trampled under foot, and the unfortunate Forker is in jail, having been unable to fork over the requisite amount of bail.

Charge of Abandonment.—A few days ago we noticed the fact that Peter Glass, of Sharpsburg, had been induced to marry Frances Lasser, of Stewartstown, by means of a little bit of strategy, in which she was assisted by two female friends. Peter on finding that he had been cleverly humbugged, entered suit against the woman for conspiracy, but the case was dismissed upon a hearing. Peter not being able to get any satisfaction for the wrong done him, determined to leave his wife and return to his own home. To-day Mrs. Frances Glass appeared before Mayor Lowry and preferred a charge of abandonment against her husband, alleging that he refuses and neglects to support her. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 75 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh,
Dealers in all kinds of Government Securities, Gold and Silver, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, etc., etc., etc.
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Draw on A. CLEWS & CO., New York, J. COOKE & CO., Philadelphia; Messrs. THEO. & T. H. PERKINS, Boston.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD

(CORRECTED BY ROBINSON, M'CLEAN & CO.)

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY Jan. 23, 1866. }

	Offered.	Asked
U. S. 1881's	102 60	—
U. S. 5-20's, old	102 50	—
U. S. 7-30's	98 50	—
U. S. 10-40's	92 00	—
U. S. Certificates	97 50	—
Gold	137 50	—
Allegheny County Fives	78 00	—
P. F. Wayne & Chicago R. R.	98 00	—
Connellsville Sixes	81 00	—
Lawrence County Sixes	50 00	—
Butler County Sixes	65 00	—
Monongahela Insurance	—	42 00
Cash Insurance	—	53 00
Monongahela Bridge Company	28 00	—
Allegheny Valley R. R.	10 00	—
Connellsville R. R. Stock	10 00	—
Citizens National Bank	80 00	—
Exchange National Bank	84 50	—
M. & M. National Bank	58 00	—
Peoples National Bank	106 00	—
Bank of Pittsburgh	60 00	—
Fourth National Bank	—	111 00
Third National Bank	124 50	—
Commerce National Bank	—	111 00
Columbia Oil	24 25	25 00
Fleming & Blood Oil	—	25
U. S. Telegraph Co.	—	75 00
Cooper Fire Arms Co.	—	25 00
Gold in New York at 11 a. m. 138⅜.		

The abundance and cheapness of money together with the apparent absence of any thing calculated to disturb the ease in the current movements of trade, are evidenced as satisfactory signs in the market. The large receipts from customs on foreign goods since the New Year, and the activity of domestic factories in the manufacturing States, denote preparations for an active and enlarged spring trade. The continued receipts of cotton at the Southern ports are equal to affording exchanges sufficient to meet the present scale of importation, without much loss of bullion or transmission of United States stocks. There will doubtless however, continue to be a fair demand abroad for United States securities, which but adds to the foreign balance against us. The price of Five Twenties in London remained steady at the latest advices, being quoted at 64¼, which is equal to the rate of 67¾ before the maturing of the January coupon.

—The London *Times* has the following on the effect of the blockade on the copper market and the copper supply.

"The blockade of Valparaiso and the other Chilian ports cannot starve out the Chilians, if they are in earnest, but it paralyzes the copper mines and the traffic in that metal with England. The memorial of the brassmasters' Association to Lord Clarendon, exhibits the probable consequences of this disturbance, and the way in which it will effect the mills and manufactories in certain districts of Great Britain. It is stated that forty-seven thousand tons of copper, or more than four times as much as is yielded by the English mines, were exported last year from those of Chili. Months will elapse before the smelting establishments can resume full work. The great difficulty appears to be not so much that of getting the copper shipped from some of the smaller ports which are still open as that of procuring coals enough for the works. Of course the shipping interest suffers equally, and we published a few weeks ago a long catalogue of British vessels which had been notified of the blockade and turned back off Valparaiso between the 24th of September and the 24th of October. France is not equally prejudiced by the war, but even France is by no means indifferent to the inconvenience which it entails."

—The import entries for the past week, including the dry goods return in our last paper, amount to $6,150,683, as against the total entries of $2,158,694 same week last year. The export clearances of domestic produce amount to $5,003,593 against $4,064,595 same week last year. The export of specie amounts to $605,834 against $329,833 same week last year. The customs for the week are $2,751,527. The receipts of cotton coastwise and by railroad, are 39,874 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 1,448.—*N. Y. Times.*

—Sale of Stocks, Tuesday evening, January 23d, at Commercial Sale Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer:

Allegheny National Bank	$57 00
Western Insurance Company	50 00
Pew No. 32 in Christ's Church	325 00

—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of Monday, has a long article on brokers, from which we make the following interesting extract:

"Well known as the broker's business is, being read and talked of daily by almost all, especially in the large cities, there is probably no pursuit so entirely and so generally misjudged. Many persons, especially in the country, look upon stock brokers as sharpers, engaged in cheating the outside public when they can, and each other when nothing more inviting offers. They overlook the fact that the amount invested in various stock securities, exceed in value that of any other single branch of industry, and that but for the stock broker the ready conversion of those securities would be slow and uncertain, to the great inconvenience of those seeking sale or purchase, and to the great depreciation of the market value of the securities. So with the currency broker. Every cent of interest is charged by the same ignorant or inconsiderate persons as so much clear profit to the broker, and many really think that but for the broker there would be no discount at all. It seems impossible with them to realize the fact that the broker, in the very nature of the business in affording facilities for converting uncurrent money to current cash means, labors to lessen discount. If there were no note brokers, in many cases, depreciated uncurrent money could not be used at all. While we have paper money and paper securities, note and stock brokers are as essential to the convenience of the great public as grocers are to neighborhoods, or as the miller is to the producers and consumers of grain. We do not mean to say there are not some shabby fellows among brokers, as, indeed, what walk in life is without them! But we do say, there is no equal number of men in any other pursuit that embodies more probity, worth and fine sense of honor than is found in the board of brokers."

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Jan. 23.—3 cars carbon oil, Fisher & Bro; 7 cars do, J Wilkins; 25 cars pig metal, Nimick & co; 1 car do J Moorhead; 4 do do, Jas Wood, Sons & co; 300 bbls flour, Culp & Shepard; 53 barrels oil, J K Barbour; 13 empty ale bbls, J Rhodes; 1 car hay, H Rea; 3 cars wheat, Liggett & co; 1 car staves, J J Bulger; 1 car lumber, L Langham; 1 car bulk oats, D Wallace; 250 tcs lard, F Sellers & co; 25 doz brooms, Wolfe, Howard & co; 15 do do, J Floyd; 3 cars corn, Culp & Shepard; 1 car oats, Patterson & Ammon; 50 bbls whisky, 2 casks wine, 1 do gin, T Goodman; 100 bbls flour, W Linhart; 250 pigs lead, J B Canfield.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.—Jan. 23.—2 bgs cloverseed, 3 pkgs sundries, Fetzer & Armstrong; 1 bbl butter, Sheets & Smith; 25 bbls oil, J E Palmer; 1 car lumber, Geo Ruff; 81 sks oats, Patterson & Ammon; 30 oil bbls, Forsyth & Bro; 100 bbls flour, E H Myers & co; 100 do do, Kell & Ritchart; 6 cases handles, Logan & Gregg; 35 kegs tobacco, Stauffer & Kennedy; 2 bbl bbls do, J Mcgraw; 1 car metal, Nimick & co.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Jan. 23.—1 car middlings, J McKay; 20 pkgs butter, 3 sks dry peaches, L H Voigt & co; 50 step ladders, J Knox; 1 bdl paper, Johnston & co; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 149 hides, Keefer & co; 150 empty bbls, R B Davis; 151 bgs wheat, D Wallace; 200 bars iron, 11 bdls do, McKnight & co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, Janury 23—5 bbls hominy, Mercer & Robinson; 8 do do, W Sedden; 100 bbls flour, 1 car mill feed, R Knox & Son; 100 bbls flour, 1 car mill feed, J W Simpson; 1 car lumber, C C Boyle; 1 do do, F Becker; 1 do do, J McBriar; 1 car wheat, R T Kennedy & Bro; 7 pkgs tobacco, R & W Jenkinson.

Pork Packing in Chicago.

The receipts of Live Hogs for the week ending to-day were 35,674, against 28,411 for the week previous, and 10,748 for the corresponding week last year. The receipts of Dressed Hogs were 18,935, against 31,929 last week, and 15,190 for the same week in 1865.

The shipment of Live Hogs during the week ending to-day were 107, against 3,983 last week, and 6,695 for the corresponding week last year. The shipment of dressed hogs were 5780, against 16,084 last week, and 11,341 for the corresponding week in 1865.

Deducting the shipments from the receipts, the balance should indicate about the number left over for packing and butchering:

Receipts from Oct. 1st to date	507,796
Shipments " "	197,840
Balance left for packers and butchers	309,956
" " " " 1864-5	727,146
" " " " 1863-4	802,183

Mr. Henry Milward figures the packing for the season of 1865-6 to date at 255,522.—*Chicago Tribune, 22d.*

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, Jan. 23, 1866. }

There was again a very good attendance on 'Change to-day, much larger than yesterday, and among those present, were quite a number of our oldest and most prominent merchants. Dispatches were received, and read, from New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, and arrangements are being perfected, which we think, will make this new enterprise a complete success. All business men concede the necessity of a daily 'Change, but there are quite a number who seem unwilling to do anything until its success is placed beyond a doubt.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unchanged; sale of 1 car new Michigan White at $2,10. Oats in good supply and a shade lower; sale of 1 car at 45; also, small sales at the usual advance. Corn—sale of 1 car Shelled at 66; and 200 bush from store at 71. No movement in Barley. Rye is quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Is quiet and nominally unchanged—small sales from store at $8,75@9 for Spring Wheat Family, and $10,50@10¾ for Winter Wheat. Buckwheat Flour is selling at $4,50 per cwt, and we can report a sale of Rye Flour at $5,50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is in fair demand and we can report jobbing sales at 15¼ for Shoulders; 19@19½ for Clear Sides, and 25@25½ for sugar Cured Hams. Lard is dull at 17@18 for country, and 19 for prime city. Nothing doing in Mess Pork or Bulk Meats.

BUTTER—Is more active but there is no improvement in prices; sale of 8 bbls common Roll at 25; 4 do do at 25, and 1 do prime at 30. Stock large and receipts continue liberal.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged—small sales reported at 28@30.

CHEESE—Is still quoted steady at 21 for Hamburg and 22 for Goshen.

POTATOES—Steady with regular sales from store at $1,15 to $1,20 per bush and $3,50 to $3,75 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Dull but unchanged—$14 to $16 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Sale of 8 bbls prime Apples at 16c per lb. Peaches may be quoted at 20@26 for quarters and halves.

APPLES—Steady, with a very good local demand at $7 to $8 per bbl for prime to choice.

SALT—Is quiet and unchanged—$2,75@2,80 by the car load, and $3,00 for small lots from store.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $2,70@2,75 per bush, and Cloverseed is held at $8—no sales. Nothing doing in Timothy.

HAY—Selling at $16@19 per ton.

HOMINY—Small sales at 4¼@4½.

OIL MEAL—Sales at $43 per ton.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE }
TUESDAY, Jan. 23, 1866. }

There is still some little inquiry for Crude, but the market, nevertheless, is dull and neglected, while prices are nominally unchanged. We continue to quote at 20@21, bbls returned; and 25@26, bbls included. Sales reported of 400 bbls (light gravity) at 20, bbls returned; 100 do do at 21; and 50 do do at 26½, free on board cars here, bbls included. The demand for shipment is very light, and our refiners are taking hold very sparingly. For Refined, in bond, there is no demand whatever, and as buyers and sellers are wide apart in their views and feelings, we have no sales to record. Free Oil is dull and entirely nominal—an occasional small sale reported at 68@70, for prime city brands. Residuum is quoted at $5 per bbl free on board cars here, or $7 delivered in Philadelphia. No movement in Naptha.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CHICAGO, January 23, 1866.

FLOUR—Dull and almost nominal, at $5,25@6,50 for Spring Extras.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat closed firmer than yesterday; $1,22½@1,23 for No. 1, and 83½@84 for No. 2. Rejected Corn, more active and firmer, at 32½@34c. Oats, dull and easier, at 24c for No. 1, and 21½@22c for No. 2. Rye, quiet, and 1c lower, at 51c for No. 1. Barley, dull and nominal.

WHISKY—Quiet, at $2,17½@2,18.

PROVISIONS—Sluggish and heavy; Mess Pork quiet; sales of 800 bbls. at $26,50@26,75. Bulk Meats, neglected. Sweet Pickled Hams, dull; sales of 200 tierces, from dressed hogs, at 16c; Green Hams sold at 15c. Lard, quiet and heavy; sales at 17c for prime steam.

DRESSED HOGS—Opened firm and active, closing dull and heavy at yesterday's closing prices; sales at $10,80@11,20. Receipts, 5,239. Shipments, 2,350.

LIVE HOGS—Receipts, 4,524. Shipped, none. The Market is active and 10@15c better, at $9,25@10,00.

CATTLE—Very dull, and 25@50c lower, at $4,00@7,00.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CINCINNATI, January 23, 1866.

PROVISIONS—Steady, with a good consumptive demand; Mess Pork irregular; sales of New City, at $28,25@28,75, and $29,00; stocks generally held out of the market. Bacon active but scarce; Shoulders, 15c; Clear Rib Sides, 18c; Clear Sides, 19½c, packed. Sugar-cured Hams declined to 23c, packed; Canvassed, 24c. Bulk Meats active; sales of Clear Sides at 16c, loose, closing at 16½c; Clear Rib Sides, 15¾c; Sides, 14¾c; Shoulders, 12¾c, all packed. Lard dull; Prime City held at 17¾c, with no buyers over 17½c; Head, 17c; Gut, 16½c.

HOGS—Active and 15c higher; sales of Live Hogs at $9,35@9,60 gross, and $11,75 net; Country Dressed, $11,00; receipts, 4,700.

PETROLEUM STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, January 23, 1866.

There has been considerable activity in Petroleum shares to-day, with a strong pressure to sell. Sales were at the following rates: Benehoff Run, 19,20; Buchanan Farm, 78; Brevoort, 6,40; Fee Simple, 20; Germania, 20; Oil Creek, 1,90; Palmer, 4,20; Union, 14,50; Pit Hole Creek, 11,80; United States, 18; Shade River, 3,10; Bradley, 40.

NEW YORK PETROLEUM MARKET.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, January 23, 1866.

Petroleum is still very dull at 33½c for Crude, and 55c for refined. No sales are reported.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Finance and Trade in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Railway speculation was very heavy this morning, and lower prices were made at the Stock Exchange. There was increased pressure to sell, and the greatest decline was in Pittsburgh, Rock Island and Fort Wayne. The tone of business was decidedly bearish. Five thousand seven hundred shares of Michigan Southern were sold and 6,100 shares of Fort Wayne. During the day the market was stronger, and was firm at the close.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30 o'clock p. m.:

New York Central, 91¾; Erie, 85; Hudson River, 105; Reading, 109; Michigan Southern, 68, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 104; Rock Island, 19½; North Western preferred, 56¼; Fort Wayne, 92¼. Governments continue dull, but steady; old 5-20's rose ⅛c; the issue of 1865 was ⅛c lower; 7-30's continue firm but are less active.

Money remains very easy, but the demand is slightly increasing. Gold is rather easier. The market is well supplied, and notwithstanding the active demand from importers, the price tends slightly downward. It closed at 138⅜. State bonds are quiet, at unchanged prices.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—COTTON—Heavy and rather more doing at 50c for middling.

FLOUR—The rates are in favor of buyers with a very moderate demand, chiefly to supply the immediate wants of jobbers at $7,75@7,85 for Extra State; $8,35@8,50 for Extra Round Hoop Ohio; $8,55@10,20 for Trade Brands, the market closing heavy.

WHISKY—Quiet; Western, $2,27.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, and Spring tends downward at $1,70 for good Milwaukie in store, and $1,75 for New Amber Milwaukie, afloat. Barley dull and declining; Canada West, $1,15; State, 96c. Barley Malt, quiet. Corn, dull and heavy at 82@83c for unsound; 85@88c for sound mixed Western in store and delivered, and 88c for new Yellow Southern. Oats quiet at 38@43c for unsound Western, and 51@55c for sound Western.

PETROLEUM—Dull, at 33c for Crude, and 55@55c for Refined in bond; Refined free, nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee, quiet. Sugar, quiet; Cuba Muscovado, 12@12½c; Havana, 12½c. Molasses in fair request; New Orleans, 98@$1,25; Porto Rico, 60@80c; Barbadoes, 55c.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy and unchanged at $29,75@30,00 for New Mess, closing at $29,75—cash, and $21@21,75 for Prime, and $23,00@23,50 for Prime Mess, also 4,000 bbls New Mess, for February and March, sellers' option, at $29,00@29,75. Beef quiet at previous prices. Cut Meats steady. Beef Hams quiet and firm. Bacon dull. Dressed Hogs firm at 12¼@13c for Western, and 13¼@13c for City. Lard rather heavy at 15@18¼c. Butter dull at 20@33c for Ohio, and 25@45c for State.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Current for the week at all markets:

BEEF CATTLE—First quality, $17,50@18,00; fair to good, $15,00@17,50; common, $11,50@13,50; inferior, $10,00@11,00.

COWS AND CALVES—Extra, $100@120; first quality, $80@95; ordinary, $65@75; common, $50@60; inferior, $45@50.

VEAL CALVES—First quality, 14@15c; ordinary, 12@14c; common, 10@11c; inferior, 10@10½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra per head $7@8; ordinary, $5,50@6,50; common $4,50@5,50; inferior, $4,50@5,00.

SWINE—Fat heavy corn-fed, 11@11¼; light and medium, 10½@11; Still-fed, 10@10½.

The market was dull, heavy, and lower, for beef cattle, supply again exceeding the demand; prices were 1@1½c per lb lower on all grades except best, and the very poorest range the same as last week. Hogs sold to fair extent at our quotation.

Total receipts of all stocks, at the yards, for this and last week, were as follows: Total this week, beeves, 4,687; cows 59; veal calves, 489; sheep and lambs, 19,180. Total last week, beeves 6,952; cows, 103; veal calves, 410; sheep and lambs, 20,972; swine, 14,372.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Money quite easy at 5@6 per cent. Sterling dull and heavy at 108¾@109½. Gold firmer; opening at 138⅞, declining to 138⅜, and closing at 138½. Government stocks dull.

Stocks dull. U. S. 6's, 5-20 reg'd, 102; do. do. coupons, 101¾; 7-30's, second series, 98¾. Ohio & Miss. certificates, 26; Canton, 45; Cumberland preferred, 46¼; Atlantic S. S. Co., 111; Quicksilver, 46½; Western Union Telegraph, 51; N. Y. C., 81¾; Erie, 83¾; Mich. Central, 102; Reading, 99¾; Northwestern preferred, 55¾; Michigan Southern, 62¾; Pittsburgh, 98; Northwestern, 81¾; Rock Island, 92½; Fort Wayne, 91¾.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, January 23, 1866. }

CATTLE—The supply of cattle on sale this week was again light, not exceeding 800 head, of which number about 80 changed hands, the balance being held over for next week or shipped east. The demand was restricted almost entirely to supplying the retail trade, and the market ruled dull and heavy, and had there been an average supply of cattle on sale, prices would have declined materially. There were but very few Eastern buyers in attendance, and the great majority of the cattle were taken by butchers, although some few small droves in the hands of outsiders were taken by our regular dealers, and several small bunches were sold by the commission men. The very best cattle sold at from 7½ to 7¾, and inferior to common sold from 5½ to 6½.

SHEEP—The supply of sheep on sale at these yards was rather larger this week than usual, and the market ruled dull, although prices have undergone no material change. Good to prime fat mutton Sheep sold in a retail way at from 6½ to 7½, gross. Samuel Emmill sold Emmill 118 head averaging 75 lbs. at 5½c. Price wholesaled 80 head at 6½c. Glass & Lafferty 25 at $4 per head, [illegible] of "scalawags" at $1,25 per head—cheap enough in all conscience.

HOGS—The transactions in Hogs have been on a very limited scale for some days, the demand apparently being restricted almost to supplying the wants of the retail trade. Packers, it is said, are willing to pay 8@8½ gross, while holders are asking from 9@9½ to 10. In a retail way sales were made at from 9½ to 10½, gross, to butchers.

Shaw & Jordan retailed 18 mixed Peons, cattle at 4½@7½. [illegible] cattle for Vaunatta at [illegible] at same prices.

Kerwin & [illegible] cattle for Rogers at 5@6½.

Wolfe retailed 8 at 5@6½.

Kahn sold Rothchilds & Eckert 35 very good Kentucky cattle at 7, and Hines to Smith 20 very common cows at 4, [illegible] reports having wholesaled [illegible] at same prices.

Rothchilds & Eckert retailed 30 head, and Emerick & Co. 25 do at 5@6½. Thompson 13 at 4½@5½.

Reis & Co. to Klenen 28 very common cattle at 4½; Adams to Klenen 22 at 5; Reis & Co. also, retailed 37 head.

Kahn & Greenwald retailed 50 head of fair to prime cattle at 6@7½; and Myers & Kerr 58 head at from 5½ to 7. Rothchilds & Byers retailed 33.

Haas & Crouse retailed 42 at 5@7½, and C. Marks and Trautman & Marks retailed ahead of 100 between them at 5@6½.

Glass & Lafferty retailed 28 good cattle at 6½@7½—70 left over.

Robinson retailed to Mavarre 15 head of common cows at 4½.

Detroit Lumber Market.

Trade is quiet, says the *Tribune*, of Saturday and prices nominally unchanged. There is now no first clear lumber worth speaking of in market. Lots would be readily taken at our outside quotations, and we hear a rumor of a small sale at $50. We believe there may be a fair amount of logs got out on the East coast of the State, although if the country is not more favored with snow than it is at present, it cannot be large. There is considerable activity at points where logs have only to be hauled a short distance, but in localities remote from the streams there is nothing doing except where the sleighing is good, which is the case in the neighborhood of Alpena, and on the Titteliawassa and Tobacco rivers. We quote retail prices at the yards as follows:

First clear	45 00
Second do	40 00
Third do	30 00
Common boards	17 00@18 00
Barn boards	15 00@16 00
Scantling	15 00@16 00
Fencing boards	20 00@
Dressed siding, first clear	22 00@
do do second clear	20 00@
do do common	18 00@
do flooring, second clear	22 00@
Bill stuff	15 00@16 00
Deck plank	40 00@45 00
Shaved shingles, A No. 1	6 00@7 50
Sawed do	5 00@7 50
Lath	4 00@5 00

Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Prices of mining stocks: Central, 29; Copper Falls, 20¼; Franklin, 27½; Hancock, 84¼; Isle Royal, 14; Minnesota, 17; Bay State, 9¼; Waverly, 4½.

RIVER NEWS.

RIVER, WEATHER, ETC.

The river was receding last night, with five and a feet in the channel. Both rivers were running full of ice, which, however, was not so heavy as it has been, for a few days past. The weather is enjoying a "spell." It commenced to snow yesterday morning, and forgot to leave off last night, and the consequence is, there is a large stock of sleighing and snow balling on hand. Business at the landing is rather "white," although our steamboat friends looked somewhat "blue."

A little semi-occasional freight found its way to the landing yesterday, and went on board the Nevada, Leni Leoti, Wauanita and Robison, which boats are respective loading for St. Louis, New Orleans and Louisville.

The St. Louis *Democrat*, of the 22d, contains the following:

St. Louis, the Queen of the West, the greatest city of the Mississippi Valley, is suffering with another dash of winter. She is grimly cast down. No steamboats puff at her wharves, and reporters have no opportunity of puffing them. Her prospects of a day is gone. She is again much down-hearted, and out of mankind. The weather lately has been the coldest of the winter. There is plenty of water to Cairo, probably fifteen feet in the channel, but falling here. There seems to be little apprehension entertained of the ice gorging below this point, owing to the high stage of the river. The ice is firm again in the upper rivers, and business is set back considerably. We are glad of one little thing—the wind that blew from the South [illegible] yesterday, and where the sun shone, its warmth caused a rapid thaw.

The Nora, Capt. Devinney, was loading for Pittsburgh.

On Saturday there were ten feet water in the Cumberland, and the river was rising.

The following steamers lay at the wharf, between Green street and Poplar, the Nora, fully loaded for the Ohio, St. Johns, about to load for Vicksburg, South Western, for Memphis, Montana, Kate Kearney, Julia partly loaded for New Orleans, Atlantic loaded and ready to sail for New Orleans, T. L. McGill partly loaded for New Orleans, John Kilgour nearly full cargo on board for New Orleans, W. H. Osborn, just in from New Orleans, Dora with cargo, ready to sail to Memphis, Maria Denning, heavy cargo for New Orleans, Rowena boat, and Virginia Barton loading for Tennessee. This presents over a million dollars of property which would be seriously endangered in the event of the river closing again with these boats crowded at the wharf. But no steam raised last evening and would probably hunt safe quarters for the winter. It is understood that the Julia and Atlantic, and probably others would retire last night behind projections in the river.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.—The splendid passenger steamer WAUANITA, Capt. T. Shuman. Leaves on WEDNESDAY, 24th, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to ja22 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

1866. 1866.
SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT COMBINED.
PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, MARIETTA & PARKERSBURG PACKET LINE.
Comprising the following first-class Passenger Steamers:
Steamer BAYARD; Geo. D. Moore, Master.
Steamer WINCHESTER; Jas. S. Shepherd, Master.
Steamer FOREST CITY; [illegible], Master.
DOWN TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD
Leaves Pittsburgh every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, a. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 9:30 p. m.
STEAMER WINCHESTER
Leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Friday, at 11:30 a. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, 9:30 p. m.
STEAMER FOREST CITY
Leaves Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 a. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Thursday and Monday, at 9:30 p. m.
UP TRIP—STEAMER FOREST CITY
Leaves Parkersburg every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 p. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, 7 a. m.
STEAMER BAYARD
Leaves Parkersburg every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 p. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Thursday and Sunday, at 7 a. m.
STEAMER WINCHESTER
Leaves Parkersburg every Thursday and Sunday, at 2 p. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Friday and Monday, at 7 a. m.
Connections going down are made at Wheeling and Bellair with the trains of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which leaves Pittsburgh at 2:25 a. m. Also with trains of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which leaves at 10 p. m.; and at Parkersburg with Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad trains, also with packets on the Muskingum River, and at Parkersburg with early trains on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and with Daily Line Steamers to Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Ironton, Portsmouth, Maysville and Cincinnati. On up trip connections are made at Bellair with Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway, leaving at 1:45 p. m., and at [illegible]
JAS. COLLINS & CO., Agents,
At Wharf-Boat, Foot of Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH.
Where freight will be received each day, up to 6 p. m. ja20

REGULAR PACKET FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.—The fine steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. C. E. Stull, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY at 4 p. m. Returning, leaves Zanesville every FRIDAY, at 7 a. m. [illegible]

FOR MEMPHIS & NEW ORLEANS.—The new side-wheel steamer RUBICON, Capt. HAZLETT, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports THIS DAY. For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN FLACK, J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS—AFTER THE ARMENIA—The splendid passenger steamer NEVADA, Capt. W. S. EVANS, Will leave as above announced. For freight or passage apply on board or to ja19 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

PECANS.—10 bbls. Pecans just received and for sale by REYMER & BROS., Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

SEWING MACHINES.
SHAW & CLARK'S
NEW $48
Sewing Machine.
With the Wheeler & Wilson Under-Feed. It does all kinds of Family Sewing and Tailoring on the same Machine.
Every Machine is Warranted for FIVE YEARS. All kinds of Family Sewing promptly done. AGENTS WANTED.
R. H. LONG,
112 Grant street, near Fifth, PITTSBURGH, PA.

GROVER & BAKER'S
SEWING MACHINES
Have been awarded the FIRST PREMIUMS at the following Fairs for the year 1865:
First Premium for best Machine work at Penna. State Fair.
First Premium for best Family Machine at New York State Fair.
First Premium for best Machine work at Ohio State Fair.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Ohio State Fair.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Michigan State Fair.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Wisconsin State Fair.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Lawrence County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Machine for general purposes, at Lawrence County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Family Machine at Bucks County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Bucks County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Springfield Fair, Ohio.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Palmyra Fair, N. Y.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Suffolk County Fair, N. Y.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Schuyler County Fair, N. Y.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Machine work at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.
And wherever exhibited.
A. F. CHATONEY,
GENERAL AGENT,
No. 18 Fifth St., Pittsburgh.

$25 BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE.—AGENTS WANTED TO INTRODUCE THE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE. PRICE ONLY $25. THE ONLY CHEAP MACHINE IN THE UNITED STATES licensed by the Wheeler & Wilson, or under-feed. Agents are clearing from $5 to $200 PER MONTH. County rights given to Agents. Enclose stamp and address PAGE BROTHERS, Gen. Agents, Toledo, Ohio.

SPOOL COTTON.
WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON hand the largest and best assortment in the city of
CLARK'S
"OUR NEW THREAD"
SIX CORD SOFT FINISH
SPOOL COTTON.
All Nos. being six cord to No. 80 gives this Thread great superiority over all others for both hand or machine sewing.
Spool Silk,
Of the best quality all sizes and colors,
Saddlers' Silk,
Linen Threads,
Machine Oil, &c.
Persons using Sewing Machines of any kind will find it greatly to their advantage to purchase Silks, Threads, &c., from us, as we keep constantly a full assortment of the strongest and best goods manufactured expressly adapted for machine use, and sell it at Eastern prices.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
Agents for
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 27 Fifth Street.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.
NOW BEING RECEIVED,
THAT ELEGANT STOCK OF
CHICKERING PIANOS,
Selected personally by the subscriber, during a recent visit to the Factory.
SEVENTEEN INSTRUMENTS
are now open, and ready for examination, and to which the public are invited to call and see them.
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
CHARLES C. MELLOR,
81 Wood Street.

KNABE'S GREAT UNRIVALLED PIANOFORTES.—These instruments are superior to any other in regard to tone, touch, workmanship and durability.
KNABE'S SQUARE PIANO all have the new Improved Grand Scale and Agraffe Treble.
CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street, Sole Agent for the above, and also for Haines Bros.' Celebrated Pianos and Prince's Organs and Melodeons.

STOLEN.
NOTES STOLEN—CAUTION.—On the night of the 13th inst., the Hardware Store of JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street, was burglariously entered and their Safe blown open, and the following NOTES were stolen therefrom, and the public is cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped:
W. P. Schell, dated Oct. 2d, 1865, in favor of James Bown, at 90 days, payable at Kramer & Rahm's, for $1,125.00.
W. P. Schell, dated October 2d, 1865, in favor of James Bown, at three months, payable at Kramer & Rahm's, for $1,126.16.
R. Clark & Co., dated December 29th, 1865, in favor of James Bown, at three months, payable at Kramer & Rahm's, for $500.
J. K. Kipp, dated January 17th, 1866, in favor of John S. Bunn, at three months, for $172.76.
A Check, No. 2,260, signed by R. T. Kennedy & Bro., dated January 13th, 1866, payable to James Bown, or bearer, on Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, for $97.40.

WATCHES, JEWELRY &c.
$1.00 BUYS EVERYTHING.—Gold Watches and Diamond Rings selling for ONE DOLLAR EACH! Something entirely new!
J. R. KENNEDY & CO.,
45 FIFTH STREET, (opposite Masonic Hall,) will sell:
Gold Hunting Case Watch,
Silver Hunting Case Watch,
Setts of Ladies' Jewelry,
Oil Paintings, Albums,
Silver Extension Case,
And ONE HUNDRED OTHER NEW AND USEFUL ARTICLES, all to be disposed of at ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Come and see the plan of sale.
J. R. KENNEDY & CO.,
45 Fifth Street, (two doors below Express Office.)

LEGAL NOTICES.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 46, December Term, 1865. Mary Prime Hathaway, by her next friend, William Whiteside, vs. William Hathaway. In Divorce.

And now, December 23d, 1865, the Court appoint David Reed, Esq., Commissioner to take testimony of witnesses, on behalf of Libellant, and January 15, 1866, on motion of Mr. Palmer, attorney for libellant, the Court appoint Dr. Saunner, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, to take testimony at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, on Interrogatories filed. Notice hereby given of above appointment and time of taking deposition upon giving ten days notice by publication. Interrogatories filed.

Attest: JACOB H. WALTER, Proth'y.

In pursuance of above appointment, the undersigned Commissioner, will meet the parties interested at his office, No. 108 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, February 10th, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend.

DAVID REED, Commissioner.

PAINTERS.
JAMES N. LONG. JOHN LANE.
LONG & LANE,
SIGN ARTISTS AND HOUSE PAINTERS.
No. 60 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH.
Lettering of all kinds executed promptly and in unsurpassed manner. Beautiful Show Cards on enameled paper of all colors, and Gilt Signs on glass, made to order. Pictorial Designs executed in a highly artistic manner. House Painting done with a regard to durability, harmony of color, and a reasonable rates.

WILLIAM H. BROWN,
(Late of the firm of Brown & Morrow,)
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
North East corner of Third and Market Streets,
PITTSBURGH.